**INSURANCE.**

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

# The Bombay Chronicle

**INSURANCE.**

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 229 BOMBAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 14 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE**

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | | |
| 15 Sep. | Naldera* .. | All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden. | 16,088 |
| 22 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 29 „ | Razmak@ .. | | 10,602 |
| 6 Oct. | Kaisar-i-Hind .. | | 11,518 |
| 13 „ | Narkunda x .. | | 16,572 |
| 20 „ | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 27 „ | Razmak@ .. | | 10,602 |
| 3 Nov. | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 10 „ | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 17 „ | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 24 „ | Macedonia* .. | | 11,120 |
| 1 Dec. | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 8 „ | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 15 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 22 „ | Malwa* .. | | 10,353 |
| 29 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind. | | 11,518 |
| 1929 | | | |
| 5 Jan. | Naldera * .. | | 16,088 |
| 12 „ | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 19 „ | Mantua * .. | | 10,946 |
| 26 „ | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 2 Feb. | Narkunda x .. | | 16,572 |
| 9 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 16 „ | Morea * .. | | 10,953 |
| 23 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 2 Mar. | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 9 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11,518 |
| 16 „ | Rawalpindi @ | | 16,619 |
| 23 „ | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 30 „ | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 6 Apr. | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 13 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 20 „ | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 27 „ | Naldera * .. | | 16,088 |
| 4 May | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,000 |
| 11 „ | Mantua * .. | | 10,946 |
| 18 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind. | | 11,518 |
| 25 „ | Narkunda x.. | | 16,572 |
| 1 Jan. | Macedonia .. | | 11,000 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

| | 1st Saloon | 2nd Saloon |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by sea | £105 | £75 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..... | £120 | £90 |
| To Marseilles and back .... | £100 | £72 |

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

**SINGLE BERTH CABINS.**

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.**

**Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.**

| Date about | Steamers | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 18th Nov. | Dumana .. | 8,427 |
| 6th Dec. | Domala .. | 8,441 |
| 1929 | | |
| 21st Mar. | Dumana .. | 8427 |
| 11th Apr. | Domala .. | 8441 |

## SHIPPING

### N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 30 Aug. | 13 Sept. |
| Kitano Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @19 „ |
| *Ceylon Maru .. | 4905 | 15 Sept. | 28 „ |
| Haruna Maru .. | 10500 | .... | @3 Oct |
| Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 30 Sept. | 14 „ |
| Kamo Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @17 Oct. |
| *Nagato Maru .. | 5901 | 18 Oct. | 29 „ |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | .... | @31 „ |
| Awa Maru .. | 6923 | 30 Oct. | 13 Nov. |

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hakone Maru .. | 10500 | 20 Sept. | 7 Oct. |
| Suwa Maru .. | 10700 | 4 Oct. | 21 „ |
| Fushimi Maru .. | 11000 | 18 „ | 4 Nov. |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers. | Tons. | From Hong-kong. | From Kobe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Siberia Maru .. | 20000 | 2 Oct. | 9 Oct. |
| Taiyo Maru .. | 22000 | 16 Oct. | 23 Oct. |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

'Phone No. 20279, 23738,

Telegrams: "YUSEN".

**P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.**

| 1928 Date about | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24th Sept. | †Kidderpore .. | Straits, China & Japan. | |
| 27th „ | Macedonia | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. | |
| 11th Oct. | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia | |
| 8th Nov. | Naldera .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan. | |
| 6th Dec. | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia. | |
| 20th „ | Morea .. | Colombo, Straits. China & Japan. | |
| 1929. 3rd Jan. | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia. | |

†Does not carry passengers.

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.**

| 1928. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15th Sept. | Chakla .. | Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi. |
| 17th „ | Vita .. | Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi. |
| 19th „ | Baroda .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 20th „ | Ellora .. | Mombasa via Marmugoa |
| 21st „ | Varela .. | Busreh via Karachi |
| 26th „ | Karagola .. | East and South Africa |

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week after 8th September. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arrangegd with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| Sumatra Maru .. | 12th Sept. | 23rd Sept. |
| Celebes Maru .. | 23rd „ | 2nd Oct. |
| Indus Maru .. | 12th Oct. | 23rd „ |
| Shunko Maru .. | 24th „ | 7th Nov. |
| Borneo Maru .. | 9th Nov. | 18th „ |

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

SILVER JUBILEE NUMBER OF

**THE INDIAN REVIEW.**

Contains Double the usual matter, over Hundred Portraits, Illustrations and Numerous Autograph Messages.

CONTENTS.

**MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION**

From Lord Hardinge, Lord Haldane, Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Olivier, H E. Viscount Goschen, Lord Willingdon, H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler, H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey, Lord Sinha, Lord Riddell, Lord Clwyd, Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman, Hon. Sir Moncrieff Smith, Sir Alexander White, H. H. the Aga Khan, R. Hon. Syed Amir Ali, Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Mr. W. L. Courtney, Mr. J. L. Garvin, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Sir Sidney Lee, Mahatma Gandhi, Rt. Hon. Sastri, Sir Harnam Singh, and others.

**SPECIAL ARTICLES BY**

Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee, Sir Valentine Chirol, The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Mian Sir Mahomed Shafi, J. C. Molony, I.C.S., Dr. Shams-ul-Ulema, J. Modi, Dr. James H. Cousins, Dr. Brainerd Spooner, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, The Anagarika Dharmapala, Mr. C. F. Andrews, The Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Pickthall, Sir K. G. Gupta, Prof. Vaswani and others.

**PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS**

Besides facsimiles of autograph messages from distinguished personages, there are over a hundred portraits and illustrations.

**PRICE RE. ONE.**

But this Number will be given free to New subscribers of the Review who remit Rs. 5 (five), before 30th November, 1928. Subscriptions can commence from any month. No. V.P.P.'s will be sent. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless Rupees Five, a year's subscription, is paid in advance. When remitting please mention the name of the paper containing this advertisement.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,

G. T., MADRAS.

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

**FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.**

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

## INSURANCE

### WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonus per | 1000 p.a. |
| W. Life | End |
| Rs. 22-1\|2 | Rs. 18. |

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

### THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

**Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.**

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

**Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions**

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES. Bombay

### -Daring Prophesy-

"Men may come,
And Men may go,
But
I am sure, I shall
remain for ever."

Send me two Annas in Postal Stamps and receive a copy of my

**ALBUM** of beautiful Pictures.

To enable you to come nearer the Truth.

THE

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,**

Jamnagar : (KATHIAWAR.)

**INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX**

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

**B.L. THOSAR,** PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22987.

### SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRATH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

## BANKING.

### The Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.

SHARES —Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6½ %.

DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.

LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.

AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

*For further particulars apply to :—* P. S. MEHTA, Manager.

SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY

### ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

**1927**

**ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS**

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

| | ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS | | ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | 13545 for Rs. | 2,58,42,000 | 1925 Rs. 92,66,000 |
| 1926 | 17371 „ „ | 3,91,39,000 | 1926 „ 1,05,33,000 |
| 1927 | 21418 „ „ | 4,68,04,075 | 1927 „ 1,21,53 000 |

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.

FUNDS EXCEED Rs 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—

**H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.**

Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

### HINDUSTHAN Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

*Head Office* :—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

| | |
|---|---|
| ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000 | LAST BONUS (1922) |
| NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000 | Rs 75 per thousand for 5 years NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial |

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

*Insure* with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

*Applications for Agencies are invited.*

*For particulars please write to :—*

**N. DATTA,**

Manager, Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of pan..... Time of delivery.....

# Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

| | Local. Rs. a. | Mofussil. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | 20 0 | 25 0 |
| Half-Yearly | 10 0 | 12 3 |
| Quarterly | 5 0 | 6 4 |
| Monthly | 1 14 | 2 4 |

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.


## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. KEIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.
A. R30817

WANTED—A fully qualified B. P. N. A. NURSE with previous experience in a General Hospital. Boarding, Lodging and Uniform will be provided. Candidates should see the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER B. Y. L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road, Bombay, with testimonials on any working day between 10 and 11 A. M.
A 31087

WANTED—A good ENGLISH WRITER to correct manuscript and articles at his leisure. Apply Box No. 2184 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle.
A R1169

VACANCIES—EXIST for qualified Shorthand Typists. We can train and assist you to secure suitable posts when qualified. Special classes will be held for male students. Terms moderate. Apply MISSA. HYAM, Principal, The Commercial Typewriting and Business Training College, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
A R1110

## HOTELS.


CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL,
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
CHARGES :—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
(Family Suites with bath available.)
Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL."


## MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—Second hand STEAM ENGINES 16-20 N. H.P. boilers 20-30 N. H. P., oil expellers, and oil filters. Please apply with full particulars to KAKUMANU HANUMAIAH, General merchant, Narasaravupet M. S. M. Ry.
N R1173.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MERRY COMPETITIONS—For Novel, Interesting, and Intelligent Competition about Competitions, and for No. 4, Apply immediately to, The MANAGER, Merry Competitions, Malvalli P. O. (Mysore State)
T R1172


THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No 21934.


## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column. Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

## G. I. P. RAILWAY.

CONSEQUENT on September 17th and 18th, 1928, being public holidays the 1st class bogie carriage usually returning from Nasik by the Peshawar Express on MONDAY MORNING for Golfers and others will be returned to Bombay by the Peshawar Express leaving Nasik Road at 2|5 a.m. (arriving Victoria Terminus at 6|15 a.m.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th, instead of Monday, the 17th September, 1928.

The carriage will run, as usual, on the Nagpur Express on FRIDAY, the 14th September, 1928, from Bombay.

Passengers will be allowed to remain in the carriage in the same way as during week ends.

W. H. SCOTT,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th September ,1928.
31085

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA DURING POONA RACING SEASON.

CONSEQUENT on September, 17th and 18th, 1928, being public holidays, the Week-end Express usually leaving Poona on SUNDAYS, will run on TUESDAY, the 18th, instead of SUNDAY, the 16th September, 1928, to the usual timing viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Poona | Dep. 19-30 |
| V. Terminus | Arr. 23-40 |

The Week-end Express will run on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, Bombay to Poona as usual.

W. H. SCOTT,
Ag. Chief Trans. Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th September, 1928.
31084

## TENDERS.

### THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

SEALED TENDERS will be received personally by the undersigned in this Office on TUESDAY, the 2nd October, 1928, 12 Noon to 2 p.m. (B. T.) for the supply of (A) School Furniture, (B) Physical Exercise Apparatus, (C) Water Vessels for storage and drinking, (D) Clocks striking hours and (E) Harmoniums, for the period from 1st November, 1928, to 31st October, 1929.

Tenders are also invited for carrying out the work of (F) Repairing School Clocks, (G) Lime-washing the School premises (H) Repairing and re-painting School Black-Boards, (I) Preparing and painting School Sign-Boards, (J) Repairing of old sign-boards of Schools, (K) Printing School Committee's Proceedings in a Book-form, (L) the supply of Slates and Pencils for the use of poor School children and (M) Removing School furniture from one place to another, for the same period. Tenders may be for one or more sections but there should be a separate sheet for each section. Printed forms giving specifications of sections A, B, C, D, and E, will be supplied by this Office and the rates should be quoted for each one article as per the schedule. The rate for carrying out the work mentioned in Sections from F to L, should be quoted for each article of the item. Sample articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal School Building Carnac Road, from 14th September to 1st October 1928, from 8 to 10 a.m. (B. T.) on application to the custodian of the building.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 for Sections A to E and of Rs. 50|- for Sections F to M, to be returned if the tender is not accepted. The person or persons whose tenders are accepted shall have to deposit (1) Rs. 3,000, (2) Rs. 1,000, and (3) Rs. 300, respectively in cash, or Government Securities of equivalent present market value for articles of the classes (1) A, and B, (2) C, and (3) D, as stated above, and Rs. 50|- for work of Sections F to M, as Security for the prompt and faithful execution of orders, forfeitable as per contract for default.

There is no undertaking to accept the lowest tender.

The attention of the tenderers is drawn to the Corporation Resolution No. 6632 of 16th October, 1923, expressing the opinion "that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India, should be used (in the supply of the above articles) except when they are not available in any other part of the world." The articles must of course, be good and obtainable at reasonable prices.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.

The School Committee's Office,
Bombay, 12th September, 1928.
31089

### GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st January, 1929, to 31st December, 1929, will be received by the Store-keeper, GONDAL, up to 3 p.m. on 20th October, 1928.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rupees five per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250|- should accompany each tender which should be superscribed "TENDER FOR CONSUMABLE STORES". No Tender will be considered unless earnest money is received.

4. The Store-keeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT.
Store-Keeper.
Gondal Railway.

GONDAL,
Gondal, 31st August, 1928.
31051


## Great Fluctuations in Cotton.

What is the future result? If you want to know it—purchase Professor SHAH'S Weekly Cotton Forecast showing daily fluctuations. Charge only Rs. 10|. He had published in "Bombay Samachar" on 5-9-28 that Bureau Report will be bearish accordingly it came bearish and market gone down. Whole life istory is predicted by examining Palm.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

Visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.)

Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association—(Alshi's Patia), on 2nd floor, Bombay No. 2.

Professor SHAH alias
MANECKLAL VADILAL SHAH.


## AMUSEMENTS.


EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, and 10 p.m.
World's Greatest Romantic Lover:
JOHN BARRYMORE
AND
His Popular Leading Lady:
DOLORES COSTELLO
In the Latest Screen Triumph:
WHEN A MAN LOVES

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The sensation of the Year!
CAPITAL
V/S
LABOUR
Demonstrated in the great film
METROPOLIS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY 6.30 8-15 and 10 p. m.
An apple was a riot in the Garden of Eden—
But wait, tell you what a jewelled garter does in this picture.
MARIE PREVOST
IN
GETTING GERTIE'S GARTER

THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT ONLY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Beautiful and adorable
LAURA LA PLANTE
In a Screaming Farce
BEWARE
OF
WIDOWS
The teasing turmoil of a beautiful blonde trying to rescue her One and Only from the clutches of charming and willing widows.
TO-MORROW At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
CHARLIE MURRAY
IN

You'll Shiver with Laughter and Shake with Suspense.


## COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.


(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21078.



"There is no preparation which is as powerful to restore vitality as Sanatogen,"
—writes Dr. B. Beheim in the "Ceylon Independent."

Get
Reserve Strength
with Sanatogen

YOU may be fairly healthy—but do you have vitality to spare? Sanatogen will give you that. It adds strength to the strength you have and so enables you to keep healthy and energetic under trying conditions of climate and work.

"The basic double idea in Sanatogen: a concentrated food and at the same time a nerve tonic, is not only theoretically right, but has been proved by trustworthy clinical experimental observations to be sound in practice too," writes Prof. Dr. Rodari, of Zürich University.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day. You will soon feel fit and fresh all day and every day.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food
Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
for
ENERGY
Let energy and health be yours—HORLICK'S will help you. HORLICK'S is just the right food to build the frame and impart energy and vitality—it is light, nourishing and easily digested. Made in a moment, this appetising food-drink should be your stand-by when fatigue and weariness assail you.
MADE IN A MOMENT
WITH HOT OR COLD WATER
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO LTD
SLOUGH. BUCKS. ENGLAND
In 4 Sizes, of all Chemists and Bazaars.


The
Bombay Samachar

circulation is not duplicated by that of any other Bombay newspaper. It has an exclusive field and produces advertising results in that field. It covers effectively the dominant portion of

Business Bombay



Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 18.02 plus .04 |
| December | 17.90 plus .06 |
| January | 17.84 plus .07 |
| March | 17.81 plus .05 |
| May | 17.80 plus .05 |
| Middling Spot | 18.30 plus .05 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 17.26 plus .04 |
| January | 17.35 plus .02 |
| Middling Spot | 17.54 |

### NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 12.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

| | |
|---|---|
| New York. 11 a.m.— | |
| October | 18.10 |
| January | 17.88 |
| March | 71.85 |
| New York. Noon Call.— | |
| October | 18.07 |
| January | 17.83 |
| March | 17.82 |
| New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.— | |
| October | 17.31 |
| January | 17.40 |
| March | 17.42 |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 12.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 26,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | Nil. |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 29,000 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

| | Opening | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| September | 9.49 | plus .05 |
| October | 9.37 | 9.37 plus .05 |
| November | | 9.30 plus .05 |
| December | | 9.30 plus .05 |
| January | 9.30 | 9.31 plus .06 |
| February | | 9.32 plus .06 |
| March | 9.35 | 9.35 plus .05 |
| April | | 9.36 plus .06 |
| May | 9.38 | 9.40 plus .06 |
| June | | 9.38 plus .06 |
| July | 9.37 | 9.38 plus .07 |
| August | | 9.36 plus .06 |
| September | | 9.35 plus .06 |
| Middling Spot | | 10.05 plus .06 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 12

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 7,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 200 |

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 6.85 |
| Scinde, Fine | 7.10 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 7.35 |
| Bengal, Good | 6.60 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 6.85 |
| Bengal, Fine | 7.10 |
| Oomra, Good | 7.05 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 7.35 |
| Oomra, Fine | 7.65 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 8.35 |
| Broach Fine | 8.60 |
| Broach, Superfine | 8.85 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| September | 17.20 plus .25 |
| October | 17.25 plus .25 |
| November | 17.35 plus .25 |
| December | 17.38 plus .25 |
| January | 17.41 plus .25 |
| February | 17.41 plus .25 |
| March | 17.52 plus .24 |
| April | 17.52 plus .24 |
| May | 17.62 plus .24 |
| June | 17.62 plus .24 |
| July | 17.74 plus .24 |
| August | 17.74 plus .24 |
| September | 17.74 plus .24 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot | 18.10 plus .20 |

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 12.

Chartered Bank of India A. and C. £22-3|8.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £138-1|2.

P. and O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.

National Bank £54.

Eastern Bank £7-3|8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £90-1|4.

Conversion Loan £77-1|8.

Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £102-1|2.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £54-1|2.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61-1|8.

Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-1|4.

Consols £55-7|8.

War Loan 5 per cent £102-3|4.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-1|8.

### NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 12.

Demand Bills ..... 484.87

### LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 12.

Copper, English Best Selected £65.7|8.

Copper Braziers, £76.

Yellow Metal, £65.

Spelter. Hard Indian Brands, £21.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £13-5|8.

Tin, English Ingots £210.

## BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association Ltd.).

### SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London Ready | 26 | 8 | 0 |
| London Forward | 26 | 10 | 0 |
| American Cent | 58 | 0 | 0 |
| China Opening | 2 | 7 | 11 |
| China Closing | 2 | 7 | 11 |
| Ready | 60 | 5 | 0 |

| | Op. | Hi. | Lo. | Now. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bhadon | 60 | 60\|4 | 60 | 60\|3 |
| Tejimundi | -\|11\|- | | | |
| Asoje | 60\|2 | 60\|6 | 60\|2 | 60\|5 |
| Tejimundi | 1\|4. | | | |

### GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 21 | 6 | 0 |
| Bhadon | 21 | 6 | 0 |
| Asoje | 21 | 6 | 3 |
| National City | 21 | 10 | 0 |
| N. Manordass | 21 | 9 | 6 |
| N. Motilall | 21 | 6 | 0 |

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Ready as well as forward prices have ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 14 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8|15 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Sumatra Rs. 8|9-1|2 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Chaybesa Rs. 8|9-1|2 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Rajput Rs. 8|9-1|2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Aug. Rs. 8|9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Sept. Rs. 8|7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 8|7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8|7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Steady.

### THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Castorseeds Sept. delivery: Opening Rs. 47|2; highest Rs. 47|6, closing Rs. 46|13|6.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 47|11; lowest Rs. 47|2|6; closing Rs. 47|3.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 4|6|6; highest Rs. 4|6|10-1|2; closing Rs. 4|6|7-1|2.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 55; lowest Rs. 54|12|6; closing Rs. 54|13.

N.B.:—Our Exchange will remain closed on 14th and 15th instant, being Jain Holidays.

### PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTAIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

Muktsar, Sept. 11.

Wheat Ready 4/7 4/12
Wheat Assuj 4/9/9
Wheat Maghar 4/13
Wheat Magh 4/15/3
Wheat Har 4/6/3
Gram Ready 4/3 4/6
Gram Assuj 4/3/9
Gram Maghar 4/6
Gram Jeth 3/10
Barley Assuj 3/3/6
Cottonseeds Maghar 3/6/3
Cottonseeds Poh 3/6
Cottonseeds Magh 3/6
Rapeseed Bisakh 6/15
Gwara Poh 3/1

### LATEST COTTON NEWS.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

The local cotton market is closed to-day. The Liverpool Market was due to open 2 points lower with January 9.29, but it opened easy at a decline of 8 points and sagged further 6 points under Southern hedge selling. Business in Khandy market is being done at Rs. 324|- for Broach A.-M. delivery.

### COTTON HAS FEW FRIENDS.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cables:—

Momentarily cotton has few friends. Expect lower in consequence of hedge selling within next two months.

Weather not altogether favourable, and early killing frost would easily alter the situation but we are not sanguine for important advance yet. If one is prepared to average down and hold, ultimate result will be satisfactory.

Weekly weather report unfavourable. East belt early part of the week favourable. Rest belt fair progress.

Liverpool, Sept. 13, 9-30 a.m.

No rains, warm, West Belt partly cloudy. Balance fair favourable.

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 12.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-7|8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-9|32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4-15|32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 per cent.

## TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF JAPAN

### SUCCESSFUL COTTON BUYING.

A correspondent, who had inspected one of the largest Cotton Mills in Japan, writes as under in the Manchester Gardian.

I was told by the manager of the mill that the actual spinning and weaving business was showing no profit at all, but only just making both ends meet. All the profits are being made on successful buying of raw cotton. The buyers have evidently managed to judge the raw cotton market correctly, and their profits have come solely from their luck or good judgment in buying raw cotton at the moments when it has stood at its lowest. Instead of selling it again they have used it to keep their mills going, but the result is the same as if they had been fambling in raw cotton and their bulk had held. They have added nothing to their profits by manufacturing yarn and cloth in their mills. But even to have shown no loss in this is something which has not been known in Lancashire for the last few years, and even successful buying of raw cotton has been offset by a loss in its conversion into yarn and cloth. What is it that makes Japanese mills more successful than our own to-day. Is it cheap labour?

At first sight it seems that the Japanese workers are frossly underpaid. The men get approximatly £5, and the girls just over £3, a month. There are also a number of girls (nearly 3,500 out of 4,500) who get the same wage and are also boarded in dormitories, for which advantage they have to agree to a two years' contract. But we must consider the "extras" that the Japanese workers receive. There is, first of all, a compulsory health insurance, as in England, towards which the employer contributes 4 per cent of the wages he pays, and each worker 4 per cent of the wages he or she receives, while the Government gives 10 per cent of the total final cost per annum. But this is nothing peculiar to Japan. What are peculiar are the almost paternal care taken of the workers, and the law regulating their dismissal. A slump in England is followed by wholesale dismissals of workers, but in Japan this is not the case. Every employer of labour has to give his employees either so much pay or so much "notice" before dismissing them. The amount varies with the length of time the man has been employed. For every year that he has worked for the firm he must get either a month's notice or a month's pay. Thus it can be seen that it is rather an expensive proposition for a Japanese employer to order wholesale dismissals of his operatives. It is better for him to keep them on during the bad seasons than to dismiss them and re-engage them or engage others when trade recovers. This rule, of course, gives an incalculable degree of security to the Japanese workman. But it costs the Japanese employer considerable sums of money all of which must be added to his total wages bill when comparing it with that of his British rival."

## BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

### FURTHER WEAKNESS

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Bombay, Sept. 13.

The Liverpool Market opened at a decline of 8 points and closed at a decline of 17 points. As reflected at Bombay market in Broach April|May at Rs. 322. When the New York Market opened at a decline of 29 points. Later on New York Market improved 5 points and with a decline of 23 points. Market in Bombay at 2-45 p.m. were quoted at Rs. 323.

To-day's weakness in American Market is due to favourable weather and hedge selling.

### AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Sept. 13.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 12th inst. as follows:—"Weekly weather report unfavourable Hedge selling increasing."

### LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 12.

T T Berlin on London 20.35-3|4.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.10-1|8.
T T Brussels on London 34.90.
T T Madrid on London 29.25.
T T Milan on London 92.78.
T T Berne on London 25.20.
T T Paris on London 124.22.
T T London on Prague 163.62.

### LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept. 12.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, ribbed. lb., pot -|8-5|8 sellers.

### LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 12.

Silver—Market is quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 26-1\|2 |
| Forward | 26-5\|8 |

### LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 12.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1|2

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 12.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.—

Oct|Dec, per cwt. 12|8-1|4 sellers.

Jan|Mar per cwt. 12|8-1|4 sellers.

C. and F. Bombay.—

Oct|Dec per cwt. 12|8-3|4 sellers.

C. and F. Karachi.—

Oct|Dec per cwt. 12|9-1|2 sellers.

## MONSOON CONTINUES TO BE FEEBLE.

### NO LARGE CHANGE EXPECTED.

### DEPRESSION IN NORTH BAY OF BENGAL VERY SHALLOW.

POONA, Sept. 12.

The following is a summary of observations at 8 hours Wednesday, the 12th instant giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Yesterday's depression in the north Bay of Bengal is very shallow and the monsoon continues to be generally feeble over the country.

Forecast.—No large change.

Burma.—There has been local rain in Lower Burma, with a few falls in Upper Burma; Victoria Point has had 3.1" Tavoy 0.7", Bassein 0.6" and Myitkyina 0.4". Skies are heavily clouded in Tenasserim, and moderately clouded elsewhere.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain has fallen locally in Assam and Bihar, and at a few stations in Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur; Dibrugarh has had 2.4", Silchar 0.7", Hukitala 0.8", Ranchi 0.7" and Dharbhanga 0.5". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Assam and Bengal, and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in southeast Bengal and west of Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Maximum temperature was above normal in Bihar and below it in Chota Nagpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—A few falls of rain have occurred in the Central Provinces East; Jugdalpur reports 1.3". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the central parts of the country, and practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the United Provinces and parts of east Central India and the west Central Provinces. Maximum temperature was above normal in the United Provinces and Central India East.

Northwest India.—Rainfall has occurred at a few stations on the Punjab hills and in Kashmir and Gujarat; Rajkot reports 0.5" and Srinagar 0.2". Skies are moderately clouded in Gujarat, and practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in east Rajputana and parts of the east and north Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province and locally in excess in the southwest Punjab. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in Rajputana West. The highest temperature recorded in the division yesterday was 103 deg. Khanpur.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the Konkan, and local in Hyderabad South, the Madras Deccan and Coorg, while a few falls have occurred in Madras Southeast; Madras has had 1.5", Ratnagiri 0.5", Gulbarga 0.5" and Raichur 0.4". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is mostly in excess in the Madras Deccan, and in defect in parts of the parts of Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

Special report of heavy rainfall September 10 on, Ranpur (Orissa) 6.8".

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. (New crop).—

Dec|Jan shipment sellers £8-7-6.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—

Sept|Oct shipment sellers £16-17-6.

Rapeseed Toria, ton.—

Sept|Oct shipment quoted £18-3-9.

### LINSEED.

London, Sept. 12.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Sept|Oct shipment nominal £17-10.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Oct|Nov shipment nominal £17-10.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—

Sept|Oct shipment Hull sellers £15-5.

Linseed, Bombay.—

Sept|Oct shipment sellers £17-10.

### LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 12.

Linseed Oil, naked London, ewt.—

Oct|Dec delivery sellers 27|10-1|2.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, ewt.—

Jan|Apl delivery sellers 28|3.

### COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 12.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot 17-1|4

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 12.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1|2 lb) Cargoes. Loading paid 41|9.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb, Cargoes.—

Sept|Oct shipment value 41|7-1|2.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—

September shipment sellers 44|6.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—

No offerings.

### CANADIAN WHEAT CROP LARGEST ON RECORD.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Ottawa.—It is officially estimated that wheat crop is the largest on record, namely, 5,50,482 thousand bushels, an increase of 92 million compared with last year.—Reuter.

# Film-Free Teeth are white and sparkling

**They provide the utmost science knows in tooth and gum protection**

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles.

Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

*Accept Pepsodent Test*

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 1, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-22-B

# *Two preparations to give you beauty*

Icilma Cream is a perfect skin tonic, a protection against the weather, and is stimulating and invigorating to the pores, leaving the complexion cool and youthful. Icilma Face Powder gives a delicate bloom, clings perfectly and *does not clog the pores.*

**VANISHING CREAM**

The Tonic properties of Icilma Cream are gained from the Natural Spring water from Northern Africa. And the special process by which this Cream is made, giving it lightness and perfect purity, takes nine times as long as the preparation of an ordinary heavy cream. Two perfumes, Bouquet and Magnolia.

**FACE POWDER**

The adherent qualities of Icilma Face Powder are due to strict care in the selection of materials and a special process of sifting which gives it a wonderful fineness. Perfumed with the exquisite Icilma Bouquet and packed in a card box of great beauty. Two shades, Naturelle and Creme.

Icilma

**CREAM and FACE POWDER**

For the nightly cleansing of the pores, and for massage, use *Icilma Cold Cream*, the most luxurious skin food in the world. Made from the purest ingredients and delicately perfumed with moss rose.

# *Rejuvenate Your Skin*

A NATURAL and most valuable means for skin rejuvenation is provided by Ven-Yusa. This fragrant *non-greasy* face Cream virtually bathes the skin with purifying Oxygen. Used regularly Ven-Yusa will freshen the complexion and make your skin finer, softer and clearer than ever before.

Following exposure to heat and dust a few touches of Ven-Yusa will be found most soothing and refreshing. It prevents sunburn, irritation and discoloration and is a splendid tonic for the jaded skin after a social function a tiring journey, or a round of shopping.

If you cherish a youthful appearance you will never be without Ven-Yusa.

**VEN-YUSA**

*Gives The Skin An Oxygen Bath*

*In Dainty Opal Jars, price Re. One. All chemists & perfumers.*

# VIOLENCE IN NON-VIOLENCE?

## SEEMING PARADOX EXPLAINED

### MAHATMAJI'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS WAR

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Rev. B. de Ligt has written in a French journal called "Evolution" a long open letter to me. He has favoured me with a translation of it. The open letter strongly criticised my participation in the Boer War and then the Great War of 1914 and invites me to explain my conduct in the light of 'ahimsa'. Other friends too have put the same question. I have attempted to give the explanation more than once in these columns.

There is no defence for my conduct weighed only in the scales of 'ahimsa' I draw no distinction between those who wield the weapons of destruction and those who do red-cross work. Both participate in war and advance its cause. Both are guilty of the crime of war. But even after introspection during all these years, I feel that in the circumstances in which I found myself I was bound to adopt the course I did both during the Boer War and the Great European War and for that matter the so-called Zulu 'Rebellion' of Natal in 1906.

Life is governed by a multitude of forces. It would be smooth sailing, if one could determine the course of one's actions only by one general principle whose application at a given moment was too obvious to need even a moment's reflection. But I cannot recall a single act which could be so easily determined.

Being a confirmed war resister I have never given myself training in the use of destructive weapons in spite of opportunities to take such training. It was perhaps thus that I escaped direct destruction of human life. But so long as I lived under a system of Government based on force and voluntarily partook of the many facilities and privileges it created for me, I was bound to help that Government to the extent of my ability when it was engaged in a war unless I non-co-operated with that Government and renounced to the utmost of my capacity the privileges it offered me.

EXAMPLE FROM LIFE.

Let me take an illustration. I am a member of an institution which holds a few acres of land whose crops are in imminent peril from monkeys. I believe in the sacredness of all life and hence I regard it as a breach of 'ahimsa' to inflict any injury on the monkeys. But I do not hesitate to instigate and direct an attack on the monkeys in order to save the crops. I would like to avoid this evil. I can avoid it by leaving or breaking up the institution. I do not do so because I do not expect to be able to find a society where there will be no agriculture and therefore no destruction of some life. In fear and trembling, in humility and penance, I therefore participate in the injury inflicted on the monkeys, hoping some day to find a way out.

Even so did I participate in the three acts of war, I could not, it would be madness for me to severe my connection with the society to which I belong. And on those three occasions I had no thought of non-co-operating with the British Government. My position regarding that Government is totally different to-day and hence I should not voluntarily participate in its wars and I should risk imprisonment and even the gallows if I was forced to take up arms or otherwise take part in its military operations.

CONSCIENCE V. DUTY.

But that still does not solve the riddle. If there was a national Government, whilst I should not take any direct part in any war I can conceive occasions when it would be my duty to vote for the military training of those who wish to take it. For I know that all its members do not believe in non-violence to the extent I do. It is not possible to make a person or a society non-violent by compulsion.

Non-violence works in a most mysterious manner. Often a man's actions defy analysis in terms of non-violence; equally often his actions may wear the appearance of violence when he is absolutely non-violent in the highest sense of the term and is subsequently found so to be. All I can then claim for my conduct is that it was, in the instances cited, actuated in the interests of non-violence. There was no thought of sordid national or other interests. I do not believe in the promotion of national or any other interest at the sacrifice of some other interest.

I may not carry my argument any further. Language at best is but a poor vehicle for expressing one's thoughts in full. For me non-violence is not a mere philosophical principle. It is the rule and the breath of my life. I know I fail often, sometimes consciously, more often unconsciously. It is a matter not of the intellect but of the heart. True guidance comes by constant waiting upon God, by utmost humility, self-abnegation, by being ever ready to sacrifice one's self. Its practice requires fearlessness and courage of the highest order. I am painfully aware of my failings.

But the Light within me is steady and clear. There is no escape for any of us save through truth and non-violence. I know that war is wrong, is an unmitigated evil. I know too that it has got to go, I firmly believe that freedom won through bloodshed or fraud is no freedom. Would that all the acts alleged against me were found to be wholly indefensible rather than that by any act of mine non-violence was held to be compromised or that I was ever thought to be in favour of violence or untruth in any shape of form. Not violence, not untruth but non-violence, Truth is the law of our being.

## THERE CANNOT BE UNTOUCHABLES

### MR. BHOPATKAR ON HINDUISM.

#### BOMBAY & SUBURBAN HINDU CONFERENCE

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.A., LL. B., President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, presided over the Bombay and Suburban Hindu Conference held at Bassein on Sunday.

Speaking of untouchability Mr. Bhopatkar in his presidential address said that Hindu Shastras and Nibandhas recognized only the four divisions of Hindu society and never the fifth division of the untouchables. It was only the necessities of the times which must have compelled our ancestors to exclude some classes from participation in public worship and functions. But whatever the origin or the reason of the continuation of untouchability might be, a recognition of humanity and divine justice required of every Hindu to remove untouchability as early as possible, and to restore a large section of the Hindu society to all its social and religious rights and privileges, so far at least as all public functions, ceremonies and places were concerned. Personally, he would consider untouchability as removed when all the Hindu untouchable classes would be permitted an entry and right of worship in Shri Vithoba's Temple at Pandharpur and other places of public worship.

CATHOLICITY IN VIEWS.

Mr. Bhopatkar pleaded for the spread of the principles of equality, liberty and fraternity among all sections of Hindu society. "Not by birth but by worth", should henceforth be the slogan in matters social and religious. All the castes, sections and classes of Hindu society should henceforth be recognised as on a par and equally entitled to all the social and religious rights, be they Vedokta or Puranokta. Not only that, but he would insist upon every Hindu going through at least some of the Vedokta rites, and studying at least some of the Hindu scriptures. For this purpose he would suggest the starting of congregational prayers in a public temple where all Hindus, irrespective of caste, sex and status, would meet on a common platform and as brothers of the same flesh and blood would offer united prayers to the common God. That would certainly go a long way in infusing that brotherly spirit in which Hindu Society was at present most lacking. He would also suggest the amendment of Hindu Law in such a way that all the distinctions between the two sexes on one hand, and the Traivarnikas and others on the other would be wiped off, and all would be looked upon as equals in the eyes of the law. He recognised the stupendous nature of the task, yet he refused to consider it as hopeless. As a step in that direction he would advise all his co-religionists to eliminate as far and as early as possible all the sub-castes, and first organise the society into the four main divisions.

## WATERSIDE WORKERS REJECT ARBITRATATION AWARD

### GOVT. TO TAKE DRASTIC STEPS.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Melbourne.—Thousands of tons of cargo is held up in ports due to the countrywide strike of the waterside workers who are refusing to accept the new arbitration award which provided that labour might be "picked up" twice daily instead of once as hitherto. Many ships are already held up at Brisbane, Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne.

Mr. Bruce in a speech in Parliament foreshadowed drastic steps to secure enforcement of the arbitration award. Employers are considering the question of employing free labour. It is understood that Government is considering a recourse to the Crimes Act which involves an year's imprisonment, and deportation if the offender is not born in Australia.—Reuter.

## ANGLO-FRENCH COMPROMISE A GREAT STEP FORWARD.

### LORD CUSHENDUN NOT VERY OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Geneva.—Lord Cushendun told the Committee of Disarmament that though no actual replies had come from Governments intimation had been received that the Anglo-French Naval Compromise might be extremely distasteful to the other parties concerned. He opposed M. Paul Boncour's (France) request for fixing an early date for the next meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission. The Anglo-French compromise was a great step forward but he would be too bold if he said that all the difficulties ended and the Committee if it met early would be able to go straight forward and find an agreed convention. He strongly deprecated the fixing of a definite date at present when they were without the necessary information to enable them to judge when was the most opportune moment.—Reuter.

## DISLOCATION OF TRAFFIC ON G. I. P. RLY.

An accident to the brake-van of Electric Train No. 138 at 9 a.m. on Thursday caused dislocation of traffic on the main line of G.I.P. Railway for about four hours. The brake all on a sudden got out of order at Musjid station and the railway authorities had to run trains on single line between Victoria Terminus and Byculla. The normal traffic was restored at 1 p.m.

## CALCUTTA TURF CLUB ST. LEGER SWEEP.

### MR. J. E. EZRA DRAWS WINNER IN PARTNERSHIP.

LOCAL, Sept. 13

Mr. J. E. Ezra of Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Company, Bombay has drawn in partnership "Fairway" in the Calcutta Turf Club St. Leger Sweep.—A. P.

Calcutta September 12.—Due to differences whether or not beard constituted the outward index of orthodox Mahomedan students, the Anglo-Persian department of the Calcutta Madrassah which advocates the cause of beardless Mahomedans assaulted those belonging to the Arabic section who favour the beard fashion. Bludgeons concealed beneath clothing were used and the police had to intervene although the incident occurred within the school walls. There were no serious injuries. The ringleaders have been expelled and the school has been closed for the remainder of the week.—A. P.

INCORPORATED
INSTITUTE of HYGIENE
This is to Certify that
the "Passing Show" Cigarettes of
Messrs Carreras Ltd of London have
been passed by the
Examining Board of the Institute of Hygiene
as fulfilling
the Standard of Quality & Merit required by them
as evidence of which the Council have affixed the
Seal of the Institute hereon
PURITY
QUALITY
MERIT
INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE, LONDON W.1

Here's your guarantee of PURITY AND QUALITY in every

# PASSING SHOW CIGARETTE

*Analytical report from Institute of Hygiene's London Laboratory on PASSING SHOW Cigarettes:*

Analytical data obtained in our laboratories in respect of these cigarettes show that the amount of moisture in the tobacco of which the cigarettes are made is 12.60 per cent., a figure which is very considerably below the maximum allowed for moisture in tobacco by the Excise authorities. Nothing was detected which could be regarded as an adulterant; there was no excess of sandy matter; and the tobacco was clean and free from dust. The paper used consisted of vegetable fibre, and did not contain an excess of "loading" material. "Passing Show" cigarettes are of good quality and are free from adulteration, and may be accepted with every confidence that great care has been devoted to ensuring that they are as well made and as cool smoking as is possible.

They never vary!

For your Health's sake smoke PASSING SHOW Cigarettes

and remember that they are guaranteed to be made from 100 per cent. pure matured Virginia Tobacco. The cigarette paper is of exceptional purity, and both tobacco and cigarette paper are free from adulteration of any kind.

GOLDEN IN COLOUR—GOLDEN IN QUALITY

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS, LTD. 138 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

Why Suffer? Use the world-renowned Madan Manjari Pills
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid, stop involuntary emissions and sustain energy. Price per box Re. 1
Rajvaidya Naravanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar),
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

STERILITY CURED.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS WITH 4 ANNAS STAMPS.
TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY Ltd.
POST BOX No. 278, MADRAS.

# JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE ENDS

## TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

## ALL MEN TO BE TAKEN BACK

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 12.

The negotiations between Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and the Directors of the Tatas for the settlement of the strike were continued after the latter's departure for Bombay on Monday by Mr. Alexander, General Manager and a settlement was announced to nigth.

NO STRIKE PAY.

It is understood that the following are the terms of settlement:—

(1) No strike pay will be given.

(2) The Company will advance a loan of one month's wages to the men returning to work and a further two-weeks wages at the end of the first month to those who are in need, repayment to be made from the beginning of January at the rate of five per cent of the amount of the loan per month during the following twenty months.

(3) Five lakhs increament will be increased to seven lakhs and the ten lakhs bonus scheme to stand.

(4) All the men will be taken back.

(5) Three weeks' time will be allowed for the men to return to work.

(6) The men will be taken back on regular jobs up to the number required according to the new standard and the surplus will be kept in a separate spare gang.

(7) Men working with boilers and in sheet mills will be restored to continuity of service

(8) Men reduced during the few weeks preceding June 1 will be taken back.

(9) Alterations in the works servic rules will not be put into force.

will not be put into force.

(10) Preference will be given to men in the agricultural implements department in filling up vacancies before any outsiders are taken in.

(11) Cases of recent dismissals will be reviewed by the General Manager.

EASY TERMS FOR PAYMENT OF RENT

(12) Men will be allowed to pay up arrears of house rent in equal monthly instalments during October November and December

(13) The Company considered some of the grievances which were brought to their notice and agreed to review and redress them wherever possible.

The terms were explained to the men at a mass meeting tonight.

ALL MEN RESUME WORK.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company announce that as a result of the agreement arrived at on the 12th instant between the General Manager of the Company (acting under the authority of the Board) and the President of the Jamshedpur Labour Association, practically all the workmen at present in Jamshedpur rejoined work on Thursday morning, 13th instant. The number of men working is approximately 70 per cent. of the total staff.—A.P.

## BOMBAY MILL AND PROFITS

### OWNER'S REPLY TO MR JHABWALA

The following statement is authorised by the Committee of the Bombay Mill owners' Association for publication:—

The Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association have seen a letter published in the press by Mr. S. H. Jhabwala giving figures of profits of 28 mills which, in the opinion of the writer, are supposed to clearly prove that the Bombay millowners are merely hoodwinking the public when they talk of losses, and that such talk is indulged in merely for the purpose of reducing wages through their Standardisation Scheme. In order to show the public that huge profits have been made, Mr. Jhabwala has quietly included in his list seven up-country mills viz, the Gokak, Broach Fine Counts, the Celyon, the Indore Malwa, the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving, the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills of Madras and the Mysore Mills.

The Committee of the Association quite agree with Mr. Jhabwala that all these mills have made large profits—no less than four having made about nine lakhs each. There is not a single Bombay mill in the list given that can show profit anywhere near this figure. And why have these mills made such profits? As was pointed out by the Tariff Board, one of the main reasons is the comparative low wage paid in the centres where these mills are situated. Mr. Jhabwala's letter, if it proves anything, proves beyond doubt that Bombay should do all in its power to raise the efficiency of labour and try to reduce its labour charges.

As regards Bombay mills, it has already been pointed out that during 1927 moderate profits were made which were not manufacturing profits but mainly due to the use of cheap American cotton and the situation of the cotton market generally.

Another point to be remembered is that in most cases the so-called profits are really only gross profits subject to depreciation. Evidently, Mr. Jhabwala is not aware that the amount of depreciation which should be written off annually for Bombay mills alone comes to no less than Rs. 1,85,00,000 or nearly two crores. The Tariff Board on page 148 of their report stated that they were "strongly of opinion that depreciation including any amount which may be in arrears, should invariably be regarded as a first charge on profits." If this first charge is deducted from the profits of the several Bombay mills referred to by Mr. Jhabwala, it will be seen that they show very little or no profits at all.

## MORE WORKMEN JOIN STRIKE

SECUNDERABAD Sept. 13

While the N. G. S. Railway strike is gradually extending authorities are recruiting fresh labour through the assistance of the state police. At closing time yesterday the attendance in the Engineering workshops had dwindled to nearly a half. The train examining staff, fitters and the menial staff of Secunderabad junction struck work yesterday afternoon, the cause being the alleged arrest on the District Loco Superintendent's request of a workman who presented himself for a ticket yesterday as he was suspected to be the strike agitator. Considerable resentment is felt over this. At present everything is peaceful. Several cases of housebreaking in Callaguda area are reported to be under investigation by the railway police.—A.P.

## SURAT YOUTHS BAND THEMSELVES

### DOWN WITH SOCIAL TYRANNY

(From a Correspondent).

SURAT, Sept. 12.

A meeting of the representatives of the Surat, Navsari and Katargam Youth Leagues was held on Sunday afternoon at the Swarajya Ashram, Surat, to consider the need of inaugurating a District Youth League to organise Youth Leagues in the villages and towns in the District and in the adjoining Baroda State Territories, to act as a link between the Presidency Youth League and the individual Leagues and to prepare a common programme of work.

The District Youth League will carry on an intensive propaganda for the propagation of the ideals of the Youth Movement in India, viz., Service, Universal Brotherhood, Social Equality, Religious Freedom and Tolerance, Economic and Political Freedom. Its activities will be to hold Youth Camps, Socials, Conferences, encourage and help the movements for national and social emancipation.

A Board of Volunteers was appointed to carry on the work of the League till the next annual general meeting. A general constitution for the District was adopted. An important phase of the constitution is the ban put on Youth Leagues in the District organised from members of any one community or sect, denying them the right of being affiliated to the District Youth League.

Calcutta September.—A Dutch torpedo boat and destroyers De Ruyter and Evertson are expected to arrive at Calcutta about the middle of next month. The destroyers which are of the latest type are destined for the Dutch Indian Military Marine and will be stationed in Java. This is believed to be the first time within living memory that a Dutch warship has called at Calcutta.—A. P.

## LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

**JANUARY.**
**NEW YORK.**

| | Sept. 13. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 17.84 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 17.55 |
| Difference | —.29 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 17.45 |
| Difference | —.39 |

**LIVERPOOL.**

| | Sept. 13. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 9.31 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 9.23 |
| Difference | —.8 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 9.14 |
| Difference | —.17 |

## LONDON SILVER MARKET

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

| | London, Sept. 13. |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 26 8 0 Unchanged. |
| Silver Forward | 26 10 0 Unchanged. |

**BOMBAY PRICES:**

| | Bombay, Sept. 12. Bombay, Sept. 13. |
|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 60 1 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 60 3 0 |
| 3rd Settlement | 60 5 0 |

## BAN ON PIR JAMAIT ALI SHAH

### KASHMIR GOVT. EXPLANATION

### LEADER GUILTY OF PERSISTANT PROPAGANDA

The Cabinet Secretary to the Jammu and Kashmir Government sends the following press communique:—

From the various representations that have been received by His Highness' Government in connection with the recent order forbidding Pir Jamait Ali Shah's entry into the territories of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir, it is clear that the true facts of the case are not known to the general public and that there is considerable misapprehension regarding the reasons which led the Government to promulgate such an order. It is, therefore, necessary to state in brief the circumstances which necessitated the aforesaid action.

The Anjuman Ahl-i-Sunnat-ul-Islam held its Annual Conference in the Muslim Hall, Jammu, on the 15th, 16th and 17th April, 1927, under the Presidentship of Sir Pir Jamait Ali Shah, himself spoke at this meeting and made a most inflammatory speech which offended the religious feelings of the Ahmedia sect of Mahomedans. This meeting was presided over by Pir Jamait Ali Shah and the fact of his being associated himself, as President with the movement on this occasion at which several other inflammatory speeches were also made that were likely to create ill-feeling between the different communities, goes to show that the activities of this Pir could not be countenanced by the Government without serious danger to public tranquility.

BEGINNING OF TROUBLE.

The action taken on this occasion is not without precedent. When Pir Jamait Ali Shah visited Kashmir in 1914, he began his offensive propaganda and in 1915 he made an openly hostile and seditious speech of which, however, the then Government, being the first offence of such a nature, did not take any serious notice. Encouraged by this leniency the Pir however reappeared in the State in 1916 with his son and, as the Anjuman Islamia, Jammu, delivered similar speech with highly objectionable references to His late Highness the Maharaja. His late Highness thereupon promulgated an order prohibiting the entry into the State of the Pir and his son and the Anjuman Islamia was also warned to abstain from any propaganda against the Ruler of the State. Later this prohibition was relaxed to the extent of allowing the Pir and his son to enter the State with the previous permission of the Superintendent of Police and on their executing a bond with sureties to abstain from all objectionable utterances and activities of the kind referred to above which were likely to result in a breach of the public peace. Subseqeuntly even this order was modified and His late Highness was graciously pleased to allow the Pir and his son to re-enter the State but on the personal responsibility of the office bearers of the Anjuman.

PERSISTENT PROPAGANDA.

The above facts go to show that the present decision of His Highness' Government is not based on any isolated act or utterance but is entirely due to the fact that Pir Jamait Ali Shah has, on more than one occasion, inspite of penalties imposed, warnings administered and pardon given, persisted in the propaganda, not only of rousing ill-feeling against the Ahmedia community of the Mahomedans but also of spreading ill-founded and ill-conceived sentiments against the just and impartial Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

## PORT TRUST UNIONS COMBINE.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:—

There are different scattered Unions in different branches of industry, but it has been found from experience that singly they are not of much value. I have organised these, and am endeavouring to amalgamate all these different Unions into a single Union so as to increase the bargaining power of the individual classes of workers.

Accordingly after successfully having achieved the combination of the G.I.P. Unions, I am bringing about a combination of Port Trust Unions. A committee was appointed to draft the constitution on the committee all representatives of Bombay Port Trust Railway Union, Bombay Port Trust Engineering Unions and the Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Union. On Tuesday night after long deliberations, the final constitution for bringing about a combine of these existing small Unions was adopted by the Sub-Committee and it is now resolved that each individual Union will consider the amalgamation constitution, and in a short time it is hoped there will be one big Port Trust Employees' General Union in which there will be incorporation of the above three Unions whose total membership goes up to 5,000 to 7,000 nearly.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

### ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

SATURDAY, September 15.

The s.s. MALDERA with the homeward mails sails at 1 p. m.

**BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD**

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood has arranged indoor tournaments of Chess, Draughts, Carom and Pingpong, open to members, which will commence on Thursday, the 20th instant. Entrees will be closed on the 16th instant. For other particulars, competitors are requested to communicate with the Secretaries.

**YOGA DISCOURSE.**

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on "Bhakti Yoga" in English at Messrs. Batliboi's Institute, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, to-morrow (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

**GEETA CLASSES.**

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat Geeta at the General Educational Society's English School, Dadar, on Sunday, the 16th instant at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagawat Geeta in English at Dr. Chhotalal's Bungalow, Borivli, the same evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

**PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.**

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the Samaj Library will be celebrated on the Ganesh Chaturthi Day (Monday, 17th instant) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Prabhu Seminary Hall, Thakurdwar, when Mr. Anandrao Gajanan Vithoba Rane, B.A., will preside.

## ALL-INDIA KAYASTHA CONFERENCE

### ORGANISING SECRETARY IN BOMBAY

Swami Vidyanandji, Ex-M. L. C., Bihar and Orissa, Organising Secretary of the All-India Kayasth Conference, after completing his organisation work in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cutch and Sindh, arrived in Bombay, on Saturday last from Karachi, and is staying here with Sheth Laxmidas Jeram Mehta of Varjiwandas Hirji & Co., 240, Samuel Street, Bombay. He will be staying here for a week. All the Kayasthas are requested to make it a point to write their opinion regarding the establishment of a branch of the Kayasth Conference here or see Swamiji personally, according to their convenience. A general meeting of the community is to be held for the purpose, which will be announced later on.

**NAVALCHAND ZAVERI MEMORIAL DISPENSARY.**

In 1917, about 19 thousand patients took advantage of the Navalchand Hemchand Zaveri Memorial Dispensary, Surat. It is open to all.

**STEAMER MOVEMENTS.**

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from Bombay of the 8th instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

**YOUTH GUARDS PARADE.**

The weekly general Parade of the Youth Guards will be held at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, on Sunday, at 7 a.m. Mr. K. F. Nariman will inspect the Youth Guards.

All the Youth Guards are requested to attend. Those wishing to join should write to the Secretaries, and be present on the Parade ground.

**BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.**

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League a public meeting will be held today (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Hall to protest against the unjust restrictions imposed upon Barrister Vinayak Damoder Savarkar, and to urge upon the authorities concerned to remove the same. Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. Y. J. Meherally and others will speak.

**LECTURE ON GREEK ART.**

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Principal N. Hamil will deliver a public lecture on "Greek Art" illustrated with lantern slides tomorrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Brotherhood Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

# Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1928.

In his speech introducing the Coastal Traffic Bill, Mr. Haji told the Legislative Assembly how 'Ditcher' in "Capital" had frankly stated that argument must be subordinate to power. We are all conscious of that fact. Mr. Haji the author of this heroic legislative attempt to spare a bit for his own countrymen of this cake the whole of which at present foreigners are eating is only too conscious of it.

• • • • •

He said in his speech "Even if the Bill passed the Assembly it was highly improbable that it would reach the Statute Book until India attained Dominion Status."

• • • • •

That is very true, and therefore I hasten to congratulate Mr. Haji on the fine stand he is making. He will have the backing, I do hope, of all Indian colleagues, even the Jo-hukmies among them who are always susceptible to official overtures.

• • • • •

And that "Dominion Status" even to which Mr. Haji referred cannot be achieved unless India makes a stupendous effort to win it.

• • • • •

"Duliher" in "Capital" makes no bones about telling Indians what they are up against. Let me quote from the latest issue of "Capital."

• • • • •

In the Calcutta paper "Ditcher" charges the Indian Chambers of Commerce with having a programme "not only of discriminating taxation but of complete extinction" with regard to foreign capital. "Ditcher" says:

"What interpretation are we to place on this programme? The only possible interpretation, reluctant as I am to make so serious an allegation, is that 'freedom' as envisaged by important sections of Indian opinion, signifies freedom not only to control the Indian Administration, including the British Army, but also by various legislative and administrative devices, to confiscate or expel, foreign and pre-eminently British capital, from this country."

• • • • •

That is the bogey raised in Calcutta, the bogey gladly circulated by the Associated European Chambers of Commerce. I have yet to meet an Indian who wants to confiscate or to expel foreign capital. All that Indians want is that, just as Turks and Persians want it, in any industrial concern, especially a public utility concern, on the board of control the majority must be Indian and the capital must be rupee capital.

• • • • •

This is what is denounced as confiscation. Evidently a subject people must understand that freedom to develop their own industry and commerce is a crime against Imperialist morality.

• • • • •

Wicke-keeper:—"How's that?"

Umpire (a late juror):—"Not guilty!"

## 'ISLANDS OF KARNATAKA'

### A WORD OF EXPLANATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Although a very beautiful and metaphorical expression this namely, 'the small islands of the Karnataka' on pp. 64 and 124 of the Nehru Committee Report, it has given rise to many a misunderstanding and I have been asked by a number of responsible gentlemen as to what Islands I claimed when I had been to plead the case for Karnataka Unification. Some have gone so far as to ask me if I asked for the Laccadives and Maldives to which Tippu Sultan of Karnataka had sent, it is said, an expedition! The explanation of the expression is simple enough and it means the portions, Hosere, Krishnagiri, (taluks of Salem district) Kollegal (Taluk of Coimbatore district) and the district of Nilgiris. They have been called islands since they are cut off from Br. Karnataka by the Mysore territory.—Yours, etc.

R. R. DIWAKAR.

## G. I. P. RAILWAY UNION

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union was hitherto located in the Shetye Buildings, Poibavdi, Parel but as the office rooms have been found too small for the purpose of the Union, and the Office has now been changed to the following address to which all communications must in future be addressed:—Kondaji Buildings, Parel.

## RAILWAY PORTER CRUSHED UNDER TRAIN.

When the Ahmedabad Express arrived at Grant Road Station on Wednesday at 7-30 p.m. a fatal accident occurred to a Hindu porter which was a subject of enquiry by the Coroner on Thursday morning. It appeared from evidence that while the train was in motion Govind Laxman the deceased attempted to board the train with a view to remove luggage of a passenger. He slipped his foot and fell down and was crushed under the train. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

### DATES OF DECLARATION OF RESULTS.

Final M.B.B.S., Part I Examination (New Regulations) Monday, September 24, at 2.

B.E. Examination Monday, October 29, at 2.

B.A. Pass Examination Monday, November 5, at 2.

B.Sc. Subsidiary Examination Monday, November at 2.

First LL.B. Examination Friday, November 9, at 2.

B.Com. Examination Thursday, November 15, at 2.

Second LL.B. Examination Thursday November 15, at 2.

Final M.B.B.S. Examination (Old Regulations) Friday, January 4, at 2.

Final M.B.B.S., Part II (New Regulations) Examination Friday, January 4, at 2.

Intermediate M.B.B.S. Examination Tuesday, January 8, at 2.

## SOUTH KANARA DIST. AND YOUTH CONFERENCES

### MR. K. F. NARIMAN TO PRESIDE

It is understood that Mr. Khurshed Framji Nariman has accepted the Presidentship of the South Kanara district Conference and the South Kanara District Youth Conference to be held in Mangalore on the 16th and 17th November next. Before Mr. Nariman leaves for Mangalore, it is proposed that the South Kanara people resident in Bombay should meet at a party.

For this purpose a formal meeting of the South Kanarites is to be held at the Students Brotherhood Hall, Mantri Building, Opp. Royal Opera House, French Bridge, at 9 a.m. on Sunday the 16th instant, to elect a committee to organise the function.

## KHORDADSAL CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY

The Parsi community celebrated their Khordadsal on Thursday with the usual eclat. A public meeting was held in the evening in Sir C. J. Hall when Rev. J. F. Edwards, Prof. K. T. Shah and Dr. Rajubally V. Patel spoke on Parsi generosity, liberality and religious tolerance in complimentary terms and wished the Parsi community a very happy and prosperous new year. Rev. Edwards particularly thanked the Parsi community for their liberal help to certain institutions maintained by Indian Christians.

## TREASURY BILLS SALES

The total amount of 6 months' Bills tendered on September 11 was Rs. 1,02,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 97-8-0 and above aggregating 50 lakhs were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 97-8-9. Tenders for Rupees one crore of six months' Bills will be received on Wednesday the 19th September 1928 and successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 21st September 1928. Other conditions as usual.

## SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

On Thursday morning information was received at the Byculla Police station that one Rama Pandu was not seen at his house for the past two days. Sergeant Hibber went to the chawl where the deceased lived and with the help of the panch broke open the room of Pandu when they found him sitting on a bench dead. There was a lamp and some religious books in front of him. The body was removed to the morgue where an inquest was held by the Coroner. Medical evidence showed that death was due to opium poisoning. The deceased, the evidence showed was in financial trouble. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

## NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED OVER JHANSI MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 13.

The National flag has been hoisted over the Municipal Buildings, Jhansi.—A. P.

**HAND-SPUN SUITING**

WHITE BLEACHED

| Quality—Width | Piece of— | Rate per yd. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Drill Weaving 33" | 14/15 yds. | 0 13 9 |
| Double Thread 27" | 10 ,, | 0 9 0 |
| Fast Coloured Khaki Double thread 27" | 16 ,, | 0 11 0 |
| Fast Coloured Navyblue Double thread 35" | 14 ,, | 0 15 3 |

*Up-Country Orders by V.P.P.*

**All-India Spinners' Association**

( Sale Depots )

**Khadi-Bhandar**

(1) Princess St. .. .. Bombay.
(2) 14, Dadyseth Agiary Lane, Bombay, 2.

For forward contracts of Commonwealth Trust's

**Basel Mission Roofing Tiles**

*Apply to:—*

**RAVAL & Co.,**

13, Bank Street, Fort, : : BOMBAY.

Agents for Bombay Presidency.

Godrej Bar Soap
Guaranteed free from Animal Fat and anything injurious.
Godrej Oil & Soap Co
TELE. 40687 BYCULLA. BOMBAY
Ask for PURE
Refined & Filtered
Godrej Teel Oil

**5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS**

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

**H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.**

Structural and Sanitary Engineers,

Sole agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.

16A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY

**Davar's College of Commerce-**

(Established 28 Years).

**INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.**

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS C. A. I. B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS A. Ch. I. I.), COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L. C. C., D.COM. M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) may wherever desirable, be taken as additional task in Course, as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

**TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE**

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.



**The Bombay Chronicle.**

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1928.


# MENACE TO LIBERTY

The specious pleading resorted to by officials and their nominees in the Assembly in support of the "Public Safety" Bill, leaves little doubt about Government's intentions with regard to the Bill. Government are once again playing the game they played during the anti-Partition agitation in Bengal and during the War. The game is first to create a panic, then to arm the Executive with extraordinary autocratic powers professedly to deal with the panic, and then to use those very powers against the most innocent agitators without any legal restraint. This time, in anticipation of organised opposition from the public, they have stage-managed the affair skilfully. They have let a number of strikes all over the country drag on for months, doing nothing to settle them even in those cases where they could have done much. When the discontent among the public and the industrialists in particular, is widespread, they and their agents create the impression that all the strikes are the work of Communists. They next make capital of a letter mysteriously published by the Associated Press which has been repudiated by its alleged author and is to all appearances a forged document. It is most significant that the letter is published eight months after it is alleged to have been written. When the stage is well set, Government bring forward a Bill to give a finishing blow to Trade Unions in India and also the Bill now in question, to deport foreign Communists.

But note the terms of the Bill. The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill makes out that it is meant only against revolutionary Communists. And all the speeches made in the Assembly in support of the measure are on the assumption that it penalises only revolutionary Communists. But the actual provisions of the Bill are far more comprehensive. Clause 2 penalises, among other persons, any foreigner who in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council —not a judicial court—"directly or indirectly advocates" the promotion of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects..... or unlawful interference with the ownership of property, or seeks to foment or utilise industrial or agrarian disputes or other disputes of a like nature with the direct object of subverting the authority of law.....or with any object the attainment of which is intended to conduce to that result." Let the reader scan these provisions carefully, note in particular the words "directly and indirectly" and also "with any object the attainment of which is intended to conduce to that result", let him recall how even Law Courts in India have often stretched meaning of terms like "hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects", he will then realise how easily an irresponsible Government, freed from every legal check can and would misuse these provisions. As Lala Lajpatrai remarked the Bill is so widely framed as to include in its fold the advocates of Independence and leaders of the Trade Union movement. The fact that the Bill is meant only against foreigners, does not remove its patent injustice The worst feature of the Bill is that it allows absolutely no judicial checks on Government's orders. Clause 7 provides that "no removal order shall be called in question in any Court or by or before any other authority whatsoever" and that no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding whatsoever shall lie against any person in respect of anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act." Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas rightly regarded this feaure as "the crux" of the Bill and observed: "The Bill proposes to vest in the Government most sweeping arbitrary powers to which, bearing in mind the constitution of the Government of India, this House cannot give its sanction." Finally, there is the danger, pointed out by Lalaji, of the provisions of the Bill being directly or indirectly extended to Indians. Lalaji said: "Under the provisions of the Bill, the activities of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, however peaceful and legitimate, could be brought within its purview. Once the House gave its moral sanction to the Bill, it would not be open to the House to object to the application of the provisions of the Bill under Regulation III or by fresh legislation to Indians."

The lurid pictures of the evils of Communism painted by the supporters of the Bill in the Assembly were a little irrelevent and calculated only to frighten the members into a precipate acceptance of the measure. But the independent members at least will not be deceived. Whatever may be the professed aims of the Bill, its provisions apply to all alien agitators. Even if it could be assumed that in practice the measure would be limited to alien Communists, there is no reason why the Bill should be allowed to penalise even the peaceful and legitimate activities of Communists. Communism has some objectionable features, even as the British Government in India has. But Communism is not an unmixed evil. Russian Communists have shown much greater concern for the amelioration of the working classes than the British Indian Government has. There is no reason why Communists of Russia or Socialists of Britain should not be allowed to organise peacefully Trade Unions in India. If they abet any kind of violence, the present laws are enough to deal with them. The present Bill is capable of being misused against all classes of alien economic and poitical reformers and of being extended to Indians also in time. The unabashed official plea that the Bill is designed to safeguard Hindu and Islamic culture and to promote the interests of the working classes shows to what lengths officials arguing like this may go to strain and twist its provisions. The Bill deserves neither to be circulated nor to be referred to the Select Committee but to be scotched forth with.

## PURPOSEFUL PROCRASTINATION

The demand for the separation of the Executive and Judical functions in the British administrtion has been made so often and so persistently by the leaders of Indian public opinion that in the Central and Provincial Legislatures the question has become a hardy annual, cropping up for discussion or for eliciting Government's views on it. The stereotyped formula with which in the Central Legislature the Government spokesmen used to parry off this inconvenient query was to reply that local Governments had been asked their opinion on the "very intricate problem" and that their replies were awaited. There is a slight change in the manner of the reply given to Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday though the result is the same. The Government are determined to adhere to their policy of procrastination in this matter. But the Simon Commission has come as a god-send to them and they make its deliberations a convenience for putting off the consideration of this question. Mr. Suhrawardy was told by the Home Secretary Mr. Haig, that "at the present time, in view of the inquiry by the Statutory Commission and possible changes in the conditions which may, in consequence, result, it has been decided that it is not possible to reach conclusions on the main question." In other words, the era of judge-prosecutors is to continue and the judge-prosecutors will do their level best to convince the Statutory Commission that it should continue. They have discovered an argument in addition to those made familiar to Indians in gubernatorial speeches about the happy despatch with which magistrates in India assure law and order by functioning as judges. This argument emphasizes that "the present system of administration in India is a uniform system and that any alterations in it should be planned on uniform lines with a view to maintaining the uniformity of the system in essential priciples". Amongst essential principles is meant, we presume, the safeguarding of the autocratic power of the Indian Civil Service. "Are we to become mere collectors of taxes and gatherers of revenues" asked one of them who belonged to this Presidency in a protest he made against devolution of power to local bodies. But if genuine responsible government is to be introduced in India, it can never be ushered in without a complete separation of the executive from the judicial.

## WAKING UP SLEEPING DOGS

Dr. U. Rama Rao moved in the Council of State a resolution urging that "no revenue, tax, cess or fee after March 1930 be levied or continued to be levied on land held in private ownership except under laws enacted by the local legislatures and that local Governments should introduce Bills in the local legislatures ensuring legislation to be completed before the end of the year 1929-30." The resolution was sound and was only calculated to give speedy effect to the ancient principle of "no taxation without representation," a principle of specially emphasised with reference to land revenue by the Joint Parliamentary Committee nine years ago and accepted by the Government of India shortly after. Mr. Rama Rao made a strong case for the resolution and received fair support for it from the House. But on a feeble assurance from Government that they "would address the local Governments on the subject" he suddenly withdrew his resolution saying that his only intention was "to wake up sleeping dogs." But surely he did not want them to go back to sleep. We do not see any reason why he should not have pressed his resolution with some alterations if necessary. The mere fact that land revenue is a Provincial subject does not prevent the Government of India from bringing pressure to bear upon Provincial Governments if they really want the reform. Possibly Bardoli will be more effective in waking up sleeping dogs.

# DECAY OF RURAL INDIA

## DEBT-RIDDEN, DISEASE-STRICKEN PEASANTRY

(BY K. R. NATARAJAN).

Decadence and degeneration are the outstanding features of rural India. The visitor sees disease-stricken children, beggars and lepers, men and women with enlarged spleens due to the havoc of malaria. He sees signs of poverty, dirt and disease; notices the breakdown of the old irrigation system, the degeneration of domestic animals, excessive fractionalisation of agricultural holdings, the poor yield of farms, the decline of the crafts, the congestion of homesteads, absence of schools, increase of litigation, communal tension and lack of co-operation. He notices a hundred other things that cry for a thorough overhauling of the social structure.

**DRIFT TOWARD THE TOWN.**

But unlike in other countries, this rural decadence, this disintegration of the villages is not compensated for by any substantial gain by way of the progress of modern methods of cultivation, transport or marketing. The decline of the various arts and crafts has resulted in the intellectual and consequent moral degradation of the people. The village has ceased to be a centre of attraction as it used to be in olden days. The educated people migrate to the towns and cities and only the uneducated and unambitious stick to the villages.

**ABSENTEE-LANDLORDISM.**

Absentee-landlordism has followed in the wake of this drift toward the town with consequences to the villages too deplorable to be portrayed. The landlord leaves the management of his estate to his agent and repairs to the town or city to enjoy its luxuries and amusements. That agent has no attachment to the villagers. Being in constant fear of losing his master's favour, his one passion is to fill his purse as quickly and as well as possible. Wages are inadequate both of the estate staff and of the labourers engaged in farm work. Where the land is let, the tenant's lot is unbearable. A hundred calls are made on the agent by his master. He sends the net-income of the estate to his master in the town or city who expends the whole amount in a few months and writes to the former to find money by any means. The tenantry and the villagers are squeezed. There is no inducement for them to work, for of its fruits they little enjoy; the income of the village is not spent on it. It is all a game of mutual plunder and no wonder the village decays.

The peasantry unaided by their landlords with capital cannot effect any large improvement on their farms. The moneylender steps in; the cultivators in their need borrow money from him at exorbitant rates of interest; and in a few years they become indebted more heavily than they could bear. The money-lender sues for his amount. The holding is auctioned and the farmer is ejected out of his holding. Thus, holdings in India are changing hands in every seven years on the average. Can a country be prosperous in such circumstances?

**LOAD OF DEBTS.**

Marriages, births, deaths—these and many other family events increase debts which become an intolerable burden, to be handed down from father to son, from son to grandson, debts suck the very life out of the villages by depriving the people of necessary nourishment. But a wise man in Mahatma Gandhi has come forward and is saying that he will break this iron chain of social custom, that he will not spend a year's income over a family festival, that he will not sacrifice the living to the dead by lavish funeral rites and entertainments. But the iron chain of social custom, perfected through centuries cannot be broken in a day. It will certainly take fifty years to educate the people on thrift and the wisdom of living within their means. It may take many more years before this evil of general debt is wiped out.

India is not only debt-ridden; she is disease-ridden as well. Most of them are caused directly or indirectly by dirt poverty and under-nourishment, which according to Col. McCarrison, maims India's millions. A well-known statistician has estimated the earning power of the people in this way; 1|4 per cent. of the population live luxuriously, 15 per cent. live decently, 25 per cent. are able to get two full meals a day, 25 per cent. manage to have one full meal, the rest are suffering from serious under-nourishment. Venereal diseases alone are responsible for more than 50 per cent. of the blindness and over 25 per cent. of infantile mortality. The average age of a person in this country is less than 25. More than 60 per cent. of the mortality can be prevented if only there is an efficient organisation to disseminate information about the elementary truths of physiology and biological phenomena.

**A HOPEFUL FACTOR.**

An attempt is being made to tackle this vital problem of preserving the virility of the race. Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, C. F. Andrews, Sir P. C. Ray and others are the leaders of this new movement. By travel, by lecturing, by stirring appeals through the press, these indefatigable servants of humanity

(Continued on page 10.)

## HAFFKINE INSTITUTE.

### VARIETY OF ITS RESEARCH WORK.

(BY S.K.V.)

The report of the Haffkine Institute (Old Bacteriological Laboratory) of Bombay for the year 1927 is both instructive and interesting in some respects while disappointing in others. It is a cause for genuine pleasure (we trust it does not show the want of faith in the prophylactic use of the plague vaccine) to note that the demand for the plague vaccine has dropped to one third of last year's output, particularly as it is interpreted by the Director of the Institute to indicate a lower incidence of the disease thoroughout India. From the information at our disposal from local conditions we are inclined to be in agreement with that interpretation and we further find from the same report that we are supported by the experiments on the Bombay rat population which is found to be getting yearly more and more immune to attacks of plague both under natural and experimental condition.

Though the above state of affairs is a real occasion for joy, we are by no means certain as to whether, if at all and to what ertent, this lower incidence of plague among human beings is directly traceable to the plague vaccine. As a matter of fact we have found that the rats though not subjected to vaccine treatment under natural conditions have still gained more and more immunity year after year and it is the low incidence of the disease in the rats, that is really the explanation of the low incidence in human beings. This is a side of the question which we are sure the Institute authorities are keeping in mind when thinking out measures for the stamping out of plague altogether: In the meantime as long as plague is with us, the preparation of vaccine must be carried on to give what definite measure of protection be possible to those who are either exposed or are likely to be exposed to an attack.

**INDIANISATION.**

Another cause of pleasure to us is great number of Indians now working at the Institute, and we are glad to note that an amount of co-ordinated research work is being carried on in the biochemical and other branches, and it is all to the good that diseases like so-called 'sprue' are being investigated from different functional angles.

Similarly we are glad that the pharmacological unit is functioning to however small an extent it may be possible at the moment, to make a scientific investigation of indigenous drugs and every thinking Indian would like to see the day when Indian drugs would be given the dignity that is their due, in the light of modern investigations. We have no doubts on the point. The researches of Rev. Father Cains and Dr. Mhaskar in to the medicinal properties of Holarrhena Antidysenterica, amply proved the claims of Indian

(Continued on page 10.)

# Notes of the Day.

**A Thought For The Day.**

"The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, instead of conferring responsible government upon India, strengthened and consolidated the powers of the British bureaucracy behind sham parliaments. Indian nationalists regard these reforms as a Himalayan hoax and a breach of honour, and in consequence many of them decline to co-operate in working them."

—V. H. RUTHERFORD.

**Cup of Reconciliation.**

After M. Briand had administered to Germany a dose of ill-natured and petulant criticism he and the other members of the Inner Circle of the League Council attempt to assuage her wounded feelings over a cup of reconciliation in Lord Cushenden's rooms. This Geneva tea-party is reported to have discussed the question of the evacuation of the Rhineland, the representatives of Britain, France and Japan, the great Naval Powers, having with the intriguing support of the representatives of Italy and Belgium at last thought it advisable to exchange ideas with the German Chancellor and a German Foreign Office expert on the judicial, political and other sides of the Rhineland question. If Germany can, in case these conversations continue, win over Japan and Italy to support her insistent claim for prompt evacuation, the hands of Britain and France will be forced. Belgium is not a position to quarrel with Germany on the matter and support French Chauvinists in refusing to entertain a happy solution of it.

**The Real Difficulty.**

The one thing that stands in the way of a satisfactory sclution of the Rhineland question is the desire of the Poincare party in France to keep the occupied territory in French control as an outpost of French Imperialism. British capitalist-cum-imperialist interests heartily support the idea and they entertain the hope that Italy with her strong dislike of the 'Anschluss'—the coming-together-movement—between Germany and Austria, which she hates, will raise difficulties in Germany's efforts to secure possession again of her own territory. Both France and Britain have flattered Italian 'amour propre' by conceding to her wishes over the Tangier question and the veiled hostility of Italy to German demands for prompt evacuation of the Rhine territory is the 'quid pro quo' they expect from her. They will even try to offer her further bribes to win her over completely by drawing her into their secret understanding about pooling together war resources. The Anglo-French Naval Pact has not been well-received in Italy, but a revised edition of it will be prepared very willingly by France and Britain to suit Italian wishes. There is only one condition on which Germany can buy off the opposition of the allies of the Great War to the release of the occupied territory and that is her consent to side with them to oppose the Soviet in every possible manner.

**Agitation Tells.**

The Associated Press understands that the Government of Bombay have decided to drop the proposal to increase school and college fees. If the report can be relied upon, the Minister of Education may be congratulated on their graceful climb-down. It is said that Government have been impressed by the strength of public opinion against the measure, particularly by the objection that the increase would bear heavily on the poor and middle classes. A bureaucratic Government is necessarily long in realising the strength of public opinion. Their belated good sense is, however, a tribute to public agitation. They have no doubt been much impressed by the organised agitation of students themselves and the determination of local school boards like that of Bandra to start Satyagraha rather than submit to Government's measure. The danger still remains of Government trying to curtail grants to schools and colleges on various pretexts. The authorities of all aided institutions need to be very vigilant in this respect.

**When Convenient.**

The bureaucracy pretends, of course, to belittle the efforts of Indian political parties to come to an agreement amongst themselves as to what precisely India wants when she claims responsible self-government. Now that politically minded India has succeeded in formulating a united demand for Swaraj, officialdom and its henchmen in the Anglo-Indian Press are in a quandary. But when convenient the activities of the All-Parties' Conference are suddenly remembered by the Government benches. In the Council of State Mr. Haig made mention of the Nehru Report in buttressing his argument that the it was not opportune just at present to deal with the question of giving to the Indian Legislature the authority to change the powers and procedure of High Courts of Judicature in India. This official reference to the Nehru Report drew from Mr. Chowdhary the effective retort that the Nehru Report must be considered as a whole and not in parts.

# BATTLE ROYAL OVER MR. HAJI'S BILL.

## DOWN WITH FOREIGN SHIPPING MONOPOLY.

### RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRADE TO INDIAN VESSELS

### POT CALLING KETTLE BLACK

### MR. NEOGY HITS BACK SIR JAMES SIMPSON

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Non-official bills came up for consideration in the Assembly to-day. Mr. Haji's Coastal Traffic Bill, the first on the order paper, raised an interesting discussion. Non-official attendance further improved and with the arrival of Mr. Kelkar and others non-official whips consider that they now constitute a majority.

Question hour was short owing to the main list having been exhausted. Sir George Rainy replying to Mr. Jayakar said that Government hoped that the views of the local governments on the scheme of the Indian Accountancy Board would be available in time to enable the introduction in the next Delhi session of the Assembly.—A. P.

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Before calling on Mr. Haji to move the Coastal Traffic Bill the President informed the House that the European group had intimated to the Chair that they proposed when the final motion for the passage of the bill came up to raise the point of order that the Bill was ultra vires the Indian Legislature.

Mr. Haji rose amidst general cheers. He moved that the Bill to reserve the coastal traffic of India to Indian vessels should be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report by February 10, 1929. Mr. Haji said he could have made out a strong case for the immediate consideration of the Bill without reference to a Select Committee. The report of the Mercantile Marine Committee had been before the House for four years and there had been adequate opportunity for every section of opinion and Government to acquaint themselves with the provisions of the Bill.

ENOUGH OF GOVT. SYMPATHY.

They had enough of expressions of the sympathy of Government. The motion before the House was the acid test of the sincerity of that sympathy. The object of his present motion was to accept declarations of sympathy at their face value and give critics an opportunity in the Select Committee either to convince the supporters of the Bill or be convinced by them and help devise ways and means within the scope of the Bill to achieve the object of the bill. He did not want passion and prejudice to dominate the debate. He wished the matter to be considered with the national interest in view and he was content to accept the verdict of the House. The only alternative to a Select Committee was the total rejection of the bill and he hoped that even the opponents of the measure would not advocate such a course.

BILL NOT ULTRA VIRES.

Continuing Mr. Haji said that "Dicther" writing in "Capital" had frankly stated that argument must be subordinate to power. Even if the Assembly passed the bill it was highly improbably that it would reach the Statute Book until India attained Dominion Status. Mr. Haji warned the Commerce Member against partisanship for if power was misused unendingly even the proverbial worm would turn. The bill was not ultra vires the Legislature. The law officers of the Crown had held that it was not. Nor was it confiscatory in effect. Sir Charles Innes raised the issue at a time when the debate on the subject was adjourned without opportunity of a rejoinder. The supporters of the measure had not made the bill a political plank but Britishers had, because Col. Crawford addressing the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce declared that the Bill was anti-British and he wanted British interests such as he said were affected safeguarded. The Associated Chambers of Commerce had even suggested the curtailment of the powers of the Assembly to legislate on national economic interests.

CHARGE OF EXPROPRIATION.

Mr. Haji next examined the point as to whether his bill would expropriate anyone, and said the European members of the Mercantile Marine Committee including Sir Arthur Froom never thought so. But, he asked, did the right to coastal traffic become a property right if the trustee usurped the right of his ward. The charge of expropriation rather lay at the door of the present day monopolists. On the other hand the coasting trade of every country was always regarded as a domestic preserve. Not only had the trustees failed in their duty of reserving the coastal trade for Indian vessels but they had been ruthlessly suppressing and strangling all Indian enterprises and at least ten crores of Indian capital had been wiped out in the last three decades. It was open to the Indian Legislature following the British model to prihibited imports except in Indian bottoms but his Bill merely reserved the coastal trade which on the highest international authority was a domestic preserve. He asked vested interests to give up the argument of brute force and to be content with the lion's share, the carrying trade, leaving the lamb's to Indian enterprise for even Birkenheads and Simons would not be able indefinitely to postpone India's coming into her own.

OPINIONS OF THE BILL.

Discussing opinions of the bill Mr. Haji said that Indian commercial and industrial interests supported it from various stand-points while the opposition was all modelled on one pattern. The Burma Government of which Sir Charles Innes was the head had gone the whole hog and had even tried the policy of divide and rule by appeal to the provincial jealousies of Burma and Bengal. The Indian press of various schools of thought unanimously supported the Bill.

MR. HAJI REPLIES CRITICS.

Mr. Haji proceeded to reply those who said that a mercantile marine being a second line of defence was unnecessary so long as an Indian Navy did not exist and said they forget that India was clamouring for a share in the Army and Navy. If the House rejected the Navy Bill because the legislature was not given control of the Indian Navy Government had already taken executive action on the matter and therefore the argument that a Mercantile marine was unnecessary till the Indian Navy had been started lost its strength. Mr. Haji challenged the theory that coastal reservation had proved uneconomical in countries where it had been tried nor did he admit that it created a monopoly. The House would know how to deal with a monopoly. As regards the reaction of reservation on the colonial question South Africa could not object to India's passing laws for her own economic benefit. The Bill excludes foreign ports in India and Travancore and Baroda definitely favoured the reservation of coastal trade. Finally he assured the House that there was no basis in the objection that adequate Indian capital would not be forthcoming for the purpose if the coastal trade was reserved.

OPPOSITION TO BILL.

The opposition of the Associated Chamber of commerce to Mr. Haji's bill was voiced by Sir James Simpson who described it as racial and discriminatory, opposed to Indian interests, impracticable, bad, unworkable and intended to benefit only the Scindhia Steam Navigation Company of which Mr. Haji was a paid servant. He affirmed that the Associated Chamber of Commerce were not opposed to India's interests, for they regarded India's interest and British Interest were interdependent and not as Mr. Haji in his magnificent propaganda, had raised slogan of "India's rights versus British interests"

Sir James, challenged the Assembly to deny the fact that the Associated Chamber of Commerce's memorandum before the Simon Commission made India's interests supreme. Nehru Committee's report pointed out that in was inconceivable that there could be any discriminating legislation against any community doing business lawfully in India. He asked if discrimination was shown to-day against British coastal trade, it might be against foreign tea, coffee and other industries to-morrow and where would they stop?

A voice:—"Why not?"

The Associated Chamber of Commerce opposed the Bill on the ground that it sought to take away from the British rights which they possessed and Sir James Simpson claiming to be a British Indian national claimed protection against such discrimination against him. "I want no special privileges, only equal rights and no more. But I accept no less".

"PROTECTION RUN MAD"

Proceeding the speaker quoted the opinion of the International Chamber of Commerce with respect to the bill and said that for many years India would not be able to dispense with the protection afforded by the British Navy and the prospect of an Indian naval corps supported entirely by the Indian Exchequer for protection of the Indian shores was very remote. The bill was simply protection run mad.

Mr. Shunmughan Chetty asked Sir James Simpson to mention any country where the mercantile marine developed after the establishment of the navy.

Sir James Simpson did not reply but proceeded to explain that ships worth twelve crores of rupees would be required for India's coastal trade and after alluding to observations relating to the shynes of India capital from the reports of the Fiscal Commission, the Externel Capital Committee and lastly the Tariff Board on Match Industry, he doubted if sufficient capital would be forthcoming. The only company to unfit by the bill would be the Scindia Steam Navigation Company of which Mr. Haji was a paid servant. It would have been better if this bill had emanated from a less interested party. He explained that even if British shipping was to be substituted by Indian shipping industry, a good deal of payments must be made to foreign countries, because there was no shipbuilding industry in India. The shareholders will be foreigners and the personnel will also be foreign because there were no trained marine officers. The principle of the Bill was confiscation of the deepest dye worse than under any Socialistic Government and what provision for compensation, he asked, was there to those who had invested huge capital in industry.

At this stage the Assembly adjourned r lunch.

In the Assembly after lunch Mr. Haribildas Sarda presented the Select Committee's report on the Child Marriage Bill which did not alter the previous report of the Committee but a number of dissenting minutes are attached.

Sir James Simpson resuming his speech said that 90 per cent of the personnel of British Steamers was Indian and there was no intention to debar Indians from Executive posts. "We British people will keep the promise and play the game". (Applause and laughter) Sir James Simpson blamed the stupidity and incompetency of the Indian capitalists to capture the field, which was as much open to him as to others. He concluded by saying that "no man can reap where he has not sown. I therefore strenuously and strongly oppose this bill". (Applause).

WHO IS SIR JAMES SIMPSON.

Mr. Neogy said that he discovered from Thacker's Directory that Sir James Simpson was connected with a firm which was the Agent of four or five shipping companies.

The President asked Mr. Neogy why this reference was made.

Mr. Neogy explained that Sir James Simpson had called Mr. Haji a paid agent of an Indian Shipping Company. He wanted to find out what Sir James Simpson was.

Sir James Simpson intervening explained hat he was not an agent of any coastal company.

Mr. Neogy replied that there was no difference between coastal and overseas trade as in this matter there was a conspiracy among the European Chambers in India including the "Inchcape gang." (Applause). It was mere accident that Mr. Haji was the father of the Bill because the speaker introduced a Bill in the previous Assembly three years ago. Mr. Neogy was sorry that Sir James Simpson was the worst speech he had heard during his eight years' membership. It was disgraceful for any member of the House to speak of a brother member in the terms in which Sir James Simpson spoke of Mr. Haji. As regards legal and moral consideration he would only quote from what was written in 1801 when it was declared that moral, commercial and political interests of Great

(Continued on page 9.)

### ATTACKS ON PRESIDENT PATEL

### ACTIVITIES OF SPOON-FED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS

### MR. CHAIRMAN ON GOVERNMENT'S "BLACK LIST"

### GOVERNMENT REFUTE ALLEGATIONS

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The following communique has been issued:—

The attention of the Government of India has been called to a statement in the press to the effect that the Home Department of the Government of India has instigated certain press propaganda relating to the President of the Legislative Assembly. The statement is absolutely without foundation.—A.P.

PIONEER'S VERSION

The Special Correspondent of the "Pioneer" at Simla in a message dated September 11 writes as follows:—

The political atmosphere here is hourly becoming keener and more bitter. It is no exaggeration to say that the reactionary party is massing for an attack in force on the parties of progress, or, from another point of fview, is rallying to the defence of the old citadels of prestige and power.

No one would mind the intensity of the combat if it were being fought cleanly but your correspondent is reluctantly forced to call to your attention to certain features and tactics which must be denounced. There can be no doubt that a definite move in the Government game is the discrediting of the authority of the Chair.

IMPARTIALITY IMPUGNED.

"Ever since the Commander-in-Chief episode at Delhi earlier in the year, Mr. Patel has been on the Government black list. Long suspect, he is now openly accused in the Government lobbies by officials of being partial. "It's a put up job", was the comment of one official member on Pandit Motilal Nehru's point of order on the Public Safety Bill. "Patel is dead against us."

Nor does the antagonism to the Chair end there. The Simla correspondent of a Government spoon-fed newspaper definitely accused the President of the Assembly the other day of doing publicity work for his scheme of attaching the Legislative Staff to the Chair and wilfully misreported the decision of Mr. Patel on the question of the proper publication of the Anti-Bolshevist Bill.

There was a serious discussion among the Swarajist ranks as to whether it was advisable to call Mr. Patel's official attention to the matter. The penalty would, of course, be exclusion from the Press gallery.

More serious and more derogatory to the dignity of the Chair are the telegrams which are being sent to a London Newspaper by a Press correspondent in close touch with the Government. In these Mr. Patel, is being definitely accused of partiality and bias.

Now, if there were any foundation for suspicion as to Mr. Patel's conduct in the Chair, the proper place to raise the matter would be on the floor of the House.

"This the Government dare not do, because they have no case. Their present underhand action is caused by their chagrin at not being able to have things at their own way and is an attempt to cover up the Parliamentary inefficiency of their Front Benches."

It is difficult to believe that the responsible Government spokesmen are actively concerned in this nauseating propaganda, but your correspondent has definite evidence which goes far to incriminate the Home Department.

It is unfortunate for Mr. Crerar, for although he is an admitted reactionary, he is respected by his opponents as honest. He would do well to look into the matter.

### 30 MULLAHS UNDER ARREST

### AGAINST REFORM IN AFGHANISTAN

### EXCITEMENT IN TRIBAL TERRITORY

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Much talk and some excitement have been caused in the tribal territory by the news that two of the leading members of Shor Bazar, priestly family, have been arrested along with some 20 or 30 other Mullas and are now awaiting their trial in Kabul on a charge of agitation against the Afghan Government over reforms.

It is rumoured that Sardar Usman Khan, ex-Governor of Kandahar, is also under arrest. As always at times of tribal excitement many rumours are afloat which must be treated with great reserve. The above report, however, is believed to be authentic.—A.P.

### AIR ROUTE TO INDIA

### ONE LINER ADDED

### REFRESHMENT IN MID-AIR

LONDON, Sept. 13.

One out of the three air liners ordered for the Mediterranean section of London-India air route has been delivered to the Imperial Airways. The flying boat which has been developed from a short Rolls-Royce machine which recently made 20,000 miles "Round Africa" flight is fitted with Handley-Page slot device and carries 15 passengers. The new flying boats will be equipped with buffets fitted with icechests and cooking equipment from which refreshments can be served in midair.—Reuter.

### PRINCES CONFERENCE IN LONDON

### MAHARAJA OF PATIALA BACK IN LONDON FROM CONTINENT

### BRISK PROGRESS WITH SCOTT SCHEME

LONDON, Sept. 12.

In spite of the fact that the holiday season has supervened and almost all the Princes have been or still are touring abroad considerable progress has been made in the preparation for the reassembly of the Butler Committee in London on October 15, by when in addition to members of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes who are already in London, rulers of Bhopal and Cutch will have arrived from India together with Sir Prabhashankar Pattani and Sir Manubhai Mehta.

The Maharajah of Patiala has now fully recovered and is visiting various European capitals. He returns to London on September 30 when he will be busily engaged in a series of informal conferences with the Council and other Princes.

The Maharajah of Kashmir and the Jam Sahib of Nawnagar will then also be in London.

English counsel who has been briefed through the long vacation has almost completed the scrutiny of several hundred cases from individual states. These cases would be used by Sir Leslie Scott to illustrate his contention when he addresses the Butler Committee on October 15.

The Committee's discussions are likely to be very protracted and will involve two or three meetings a week for at least a month. It is expected there will be a short adjournment pending the presentation of Sir Leslie Scott's constructive scheme.—Reuter.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

PRODUCES MOST PERFECT CONCRETE.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT."
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS for BOMBAY:

Shapoorji Pallonji & Co.,

10, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

# THURSDAY'S POONA RACES

## RAIN MARS SPORT

## DARIAL TRIUMPHS AGAIN

Poona was again unfortunate with regard to the weather yesterday. The meeting opened in glorious sunshine but before the second race rain came and rendered the course a quagmire. Sunshine made its appearance again after the fourth race and continued for the rest of the afternoon.

The racing was hardly as exciting as that which preceded it at the last meeting but the success of five favourites and a couple of well-backed horses brightened up things considerably.

Only five runners was not a great array for a race with the importance of the Ganeshkhind Plate. Darial followed up a recent success by another fine performance here and though the official verdict was a neck it could obviously have been more. Free from Care's fine run into second place points to the gelding's fine condition and he should soon find a winning opportunity.

---

Bence's smart filly P's and Q's was much too good for her rivals in the Burnett Plate—run over a mile. Thaxted met with some confident backing but although he beat the others easily enough he never looking like pegging back Barnett's mount. Ardley's early speed enabled him to finish third.

---

Dilawar Beg added further to his tri-Cecil Gray Plate where he started a scremumphs by another facile victory in the aming hot favourite. Gooliab was backed as the only danger to the winner but Mr. Talib's pony failed to concede the weight.

---

Rain rendered the going soft for the second race but in spite of this backers again voted for Lucky Star who finally wound up an even money favourite. He however failed again and did not figure on the map. Gurma earned the reward of consistency by a comfortable victory over her stable mate Rubdan who battled on gamely in the mud.

---

The race for the Galway Plate was spoilt by a drenching downpour which made things hard for both horses and riders. Dark Blue relished the conditions and won fairly comfortably. Hardinge took Tycho on the tan and though the Grey came up with a burst, he failed to make up the ground he lost round the turn. Quatre Bras failed miserably.

---

The first division of the Lanark Handicap was noteworthy for the success of Four Square who gave an improved display when he easily disposed of Pack Up and thirteen others. B. Rosen early pushed this son of Prospector into the lead and was never headed. Shri Narayan cut a poor figure and was never in the fighting line.

---

In the absence of Guinea Flight in the other division of this plate, Chinese Honeymoon was backed like a good thing and she justified this support by scoring in run-away fashion. There are possibilities about this shapely daughter of Kwangsu, who possesses a fine turn of speed. Bonaparte and Lady Junior contested the minor placings, while Arran Rose who was sweating profusely ran a bad fourth.

---

The Kolhapur livery was seen to the fore in the Eglinton Handicap where Sinhagad, with Clarke astride, won in decisive fashion. Mr. Eve's bracket was backed to a stand-still but none of his candidates ran up to expectations. Well Copped might have finished nearer the winner with better assistance from the saddle. Brace rode a poor sort of race on the gelding and seemed only too ready to accept the invitable.

---

Finishing in resolute fashion Garibaldi won the Seistan Plate in smooth style from White Silk and France. This Grey, who, at one time was pretty backward has struck his best form and is running with great heart at the moment. France is fast improving and should pick up a race ere long. On the score of his second to Amar in the Tigris Plate, Humerous was sent out at short odds, but he ran like the ungenerous sort he is known to be by finishing down the field.

**THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.**—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250 third Rs. 750. Terms for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under imported direct from the country of foaling on or after 1st July, 1927.

Mr. M. C. Patel's DILAWAR BEG, 9-6, Howell ..... 1
Mr. A. M. J. Talib's GOOLIAB, 9-10, Barnett ..... 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIBGYOR, 9-4, Perkins ..... 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's NADIM, 9-4, A. Clarke ..... 4

Also Ran:—Zafar 9-0, Shailan 9-0, Kantaka 9-0, Platinum 8-10, Tiger, Prince 8-6, Good Surprise 8-6, June 8-6, August 8-2.

All ran.

The Race:—A level start saw Nadim go to the front followed by Vibgyor, Gooliab and Dilawar Beg. They raced in this order until the turns where Dilawar Beg went ahead to finish an easy winner, Gooliab and Vibgyor filled the minor placings.

Won by 4 lengths, head, shorthead.

Time:—1 min. 23-3|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 15-8 for win and Rs. 12, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 32 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 9 for win and Rs. 6-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 19-8 for places.

Favourite:—Dilawar Beg.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

**THE WANOWRIE PLATE.**—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. Terms for Arabs. W. A. reduced 12 lbs.

Messrs. E. H. Ghazala and Mahomed Jamoor's GURMA, 7-12, Langford .. 1
Mr. E. H. Ghazala's RUBDAN, 9-10, Barnett ..... 2
Mr. N. Ardeshir's MANECK BEG, 9-1, Howell ..... 3
Mr. Noble's SHAMSUZZAMAN, 8-3, T. Hill ..... 4

Also Ran:—Adwan 9-5, Lucky Star 9-2, O'Brien 8-5, Friday 7-4, Telafar 8-5, and Vari 8-5.

Not Run:—Dilawar 8-12, Arab Prince 8-5, and Baig 8-5.

The Race:—Adwan whipped round at the barrier rise and was left. The early pace was made by Telafar, his nearest attendants being Rubdan, Shamsuzzaman. The next change came at the six furlongs when Vari took charge. Telafar, Rubdan and Gurma raced prominently. In the straight Gurma left them to win easily. Rubdan holding Maneck Beg for the second berth.

Won by 2-1|2 lengths; 3 lengths; 5 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 56-1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 42-8 for win, and Rs. 19-8, Rs. 36 and Rs. 21-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 19 for win, and Rs. 10, Rs. 18 and Rs. 10 for places.

Favourite:—Lucky Star.

Winner trained by A. M. Shamlan.

Heavy rain set in after the first race and stopped after the second race.

**THE GALWAY PLATE.**—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250 third Rs. 750. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr. M. C. Patel's DARK BLUE, 8-5, Howell ..... 1
Mr. G. D. Shuttleworth's TYCHO, 9-1, Hardinge ..... 2
Mr. Eve's STAR OF FRANCE, 7-11, C. Hoyt ..... 3
Mr. A. D. Gordon's SADIR, 7-9, J. Rosen ..... 4

Also Ran:—Vijayakumar 9-4, Sunshade 9-3, Scottish Flag 9-1, Mahableshwar 8-13, Crab Apple 8-8, Absorbent 8-0, Italian Poet 8-5, Knight's Cross 8-4, Kilbuck 8-0, Bentoi 7-10, and Quatre Bras 7-5.

Not Run:—Romanesco 8-6, Theona 7-11, Killaloo 8-5, and Alpine 8-2.

The Race:—This race was run in a downpour of rain. Sadir made the pace from Scottish Flag, Absorbent and Tycho, Quatre Bras whipping in. Nearing the seven, Dark Blue and Star of France joined the van. Around the turn for home Tycho ran wide and Dark Blue securing rails went on to win though pressed by Star of France and Sadir.

Won by 1-1.2 lengths; 1|2 length; neck.

Time:—2 mins. 18 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 69-8 for win, and Rs. 23, Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 55 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 24-8 for win, and Rs. 9-8, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 20 for places.

Favourite:—Dark Blue.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

Race run in pouring rain.

**THE LANARK HANDICAP. (Div. I).**—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000 second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A handicap for horses in Classes II and III.

Mr. H. M. Thaddeu's FOUR SQUARE, B. Rosen ..... 1
Mr. Stones's PACK UP, 8-9, Beshman 2
Mr. Eve's THE BOW, 7-10, carr. 7-11, C. Hoyt ..... 3
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's PENSACOLA, 8-9 Northmore ..... 4

Also Ran:—Burgos 9-5, The Monk 9-3, Kaledin 7-6, Kishore 8-9, Tynah 7-6, Shri Narayan 8-0, Arlette 8-5, Lowborn 8-1, Brasidas 7-10, Sir Stingo 7-8, and Henrietta 7-8.

Not Run:—Wedding Day 9-6, Eddy 8-11, Modesty 8-13, Lady Theo 8-8, and Hue and Cry 8-0.

The Race:—With the exception of Kaledin all were well away. Burgos showed out for a brief space but Four Square soon led them. In the first half of the journey The Monk, Pack Up, Brasidas and Shri Narayen were on the leading division. Four Square was never headed thereafter and won very easily, Pack Up and The Bow made a bold bid but failed to catch the winner.

Won by 2-1|2 lengths; 4 lengths. neck.

Time:—1 min. 18 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 48 for win, and Rs. 33, Rs. 42 and Rs. 25-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 23-8 for win, and Rs. 21, Rs. 23 and Rs. 15-8 for places.

Favourite:—Mr. Eve's bracket.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

**THE LANARK HANDICAP. (Div. II).**—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Classes II and III.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's CHINESE HONEYMOON, 8-10, T. Hill ..... 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's BONAPARTE, 7-13, H. McQuade ..... 2
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's LADY JUNIOR, 8-11, Barnett U..... 3
Mr. W. Leslie's ANNAN ROSE, 8-6, carr. 8-8, Rilley ..... 4

Also Ran:—Mahboobi 9-2, Silver Charm 8-10, Bright Story 8-9, Crisdolla 8-9, Georgina 8-2, Britomart 7-11, and Rani 7-6.

Not Run:—Andante 8-8, Charmaine 8-6, Milltown 8-5, Lucky Lad 8-3, and Guinea Flight 7-7.

The Race:—Rani was left. Quickest into her stride Britomart showed the way to Chinese Honeymoon, Silver Charm, Bonaparte and Arran Rose. At the turn Chinese Honeymoon wristed the lead and thereafter stayed there to win comfortably. Lady Junior came late to take a placing.

Won by 2 lengths, 1|2 length, 4 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 19 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 33 for win, and Rs. 16-8, Rs. 38 and Rs. 24 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 19 for win and Rs. 8-8, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 11-8 for places.

Favourite: Chinese Honeymoon.

Winner trained by Dr. H. Krishna Rao.

**THE EGLINTON HANDICAP.**—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses 3 and 4 years old only in Class II and III.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's SINHAGAD, 7-10, A. Clarke ..... 1
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's SPARKS, 9-5, Forbes ..... 2
Mr. Kelso's TIMBUCKTOO, 8-7, Hardinge ..... 3
Mr. Eve's WELL COPPED, 8-0, Brace 4

Also Ran:—Gallant Gael 9-12, Star of Italy 8-13, Calcutta 8-0, Royal Gem 6-13, Roulette II 6-12, and Jubilant 6-12.

Not Run:—Orange Lena 9-5, Polecat 9-0, Arlette 8-13, Phantom Paddy 8-12, Shipshade 8-3, and Sir Tristram. 7-1.

The Race:—This lot gave some trouble. Sinhagad started slowly. Star of Italy and Well Copped paced in front of Timbucktoo and Sparks. Within half a mile Sinhagad had made up ground and was close up behind the leaders. In the run home he secured the races and easily held the challenge of Timbucktoo and Sparks. Well Copped fell away near home.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths 1-1|2 lengths; 1|2 length.

Time:—1 min. 33-4|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 97 for win, and Rs. 23-8, Rs. 25 and Rs. 18 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 55 for win and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 8-8 for places.

Favourite: Gallant Gael bracket.

Winner trained by L. N. Jadhav.

**THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.**—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000. A handicap for horses in Class I.

H. H. Aga Khan's DARIAL II, 9-4, A. C. Walker ..... 1
Mr. C. N. Wadia's FREE FROM CARE, 7-5, J. Rosen ..... 2
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's GOLDEN QUEST, 8-2, Northmore ..... 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's AFFABLE, 8-4, T. Hill ..... 4

Also Ran:—Eltonian 9-2.

Not Run:—Atreas 8-5, Vesington Plane 8-0, Restoration 7-10, and Bayonne 7-2.

The Race:—After Affable had broken the tapes once they were despatched to an even start. Eltonian soon hit his stride and raced clear of Affable and Golden Quest. Early in the race Darial II and Free From Care were in the rear. Affable and Eltonian were together at the turn the latter going wide. Darial II made his bid near home and cleverly accounted for Free From Care. Golden Quest and Affable were well beaten at the close.

Won by neck; 2 lengths; 1-1|2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 18 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 22 for win, and Rs. 14, and Rs. 21-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 11-8 for win, and Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 10 for places.

Favourite:—Darial II.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

**THE BURNETT PLATE.**—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr. G. R. Shuttleworth's P's & Q's, 9-1, Barnett ..... 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's THAXTED, 8-5, Howell ..... 2
Mr. N. Begmahomed's ARDLEY, 8-11, Forbes ..... 3

Mr. Eve's TALAAT BEY, 8-8, C. Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Trajanus 9-7, Speedy Marquis 9-1, Krishna Kumari 9-0, Nydia 8-6, Chrwsolite 8-12, Fun of the Fayre 8-12, Starboard 8-10, Hoppy 8-5, Penetrate 7-6, Bridgman 8-3, Glastonbury 8-2, Gay Christian 8-1, Rosewater 7-9, and Rivertue 7-7.

Not Run:—Ian Ban 7-12, Eclair 8-12, My Realm 8-6, The Sloat 8-2 and Fire Star 7-12.

The Race:—Penetrate was slowly away. Taalat Bey raced in front of Ardley, Thaxted, P's and Q's, Fun of the Fayre and Nydia. Nearing the turn for home Ardley took charge and led Thaxted and P's & Q's. In the run home P's & Q's drew away and scored easily from Thaxted

Won by 1-1|2 lengths; neck, neck.

Time:—1 min. 48 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 36-8 for win, and Rs. 16, Rs. 16 and Rs. 38 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 19 for win, and Rs. 7-8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 24 for places.

Favourite:—Thaxted bracket.

Winner trained by R. Bence.

**THE SEISTAN PLATE.**—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's GARIBALDI, 8-5, C. Hoyt ..... 1
Mr. A. R. Taha's WHITE SILK, 7-13, Townsend ..... 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's FRANCE 7-10, Howell 3
Mr. M. K. Sheriff's HOOJAZ, 8-0, E. Ringstead ..... 4

Also Ran:—Red Prince 9-10, Wood Apple 8-10, Mahdoor 8-8, Dhidha'a 8-7, Ahyid 8-7, Royal 8-6, Waterloo II 8-5, Salonic 8-3, Humerous 7-10, Roman 7-4, Daud Beg 7-4, Cherrio 7-.

Not Run:—Amar 9-7, Sun Spray 8-6, Selman 9-0, Aasuf 8-7, Scimitar 8-6, Baig 8-4, Radha'a 8-2, Fairdoss 7-1, and Kurdistan 7-0

Favourite: Humorous.

The Race:—Royal and Waterloo were last to move out of the barrier. Hoojaz led from Wood Apple, Garibaldi, White Silk and Humerous. Hoojaz went out of around the turn. Here abouts Garibaldi worked to the front and going well won as he liked.

Won by 3 lengths; 2 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths.

Time:—2 mins. 15-4|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 81 for win, and Rs. 22-8, Rs. 43-8 and Rs. 22-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 43 for win, and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 24 and Rs. 12-8 for places.

## JHELUM RIVER FLOODS.

### KASHMIR DURBAR SANCTIONS EXPENDITURE FOR RELIEF WORK.

SRINAGAR, Sept. 12.

The Kashmir Durbar has announced its sanction to expenditure being incurred on relief works up to sum of five lakhs of rupees and also the suspension of collecting the unrealised portion of last rabbi land revenue. The Revenue Department has been instructed to investigate immediately the extent of the damage caused to life, crops and property. A relief committee is being formed to deal with the situation expeditiously. Export of all food-stuffs has been prohibited from the province of Kashmir and arrangements have been made to import rice and other food-stuffs from outside.—A. P.

## PRINCE OF WALES VISITS KING FUAD.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Alexandria.—The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester in military uniforms accompanied by the Acting High Commissioner and a suite motored in the Royal car escorted by motor cyclists and King's bodyguard from the Residency to the Palace where they lunched with King Fuad. The Princes on their way were greeted by crowds of Egyptians in the usual Egyptian fashion, namely, vigorous clapping of hands. Subsequently, King Fuad called on the Princes at the Residency.—Reuter's Special.

## PRINCE OF WALES CHEERED AT CAIRO

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Cairo.—A large cosmopolitan crowd lustily cheered the Prince of Wales and Duke of Gloucester who were wearing mufti on their arrival from Alexandria accompanied by King Fuad's first chamberlain. In conformaty with the Prince of Wales' desire to avoid formality there was no formal ceremony on welcome and no guard of honour.—Reuter.

## CONFERENCE OF RELIGIONS AT GENEVA

### "CHORUS GIRL OF EMPIRE" TO REPRESENT EAST

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Geneva.—The preliminary Conference opened here for the purpose of arranging universal religious peace conference. One hundred and twenty-four delegates were present representing nearly all the living religions. The Maharajah of Burdwan was prominent among the delegates from East.—Reuter.

## PUNITIVE POLICE FOR KHARAGPUR

### GURKHAS STILL PATROL STREETS

### HINDU SANYASI DEPORTED

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 12.

A proclamation has been posted in the town, stating that Government has decided to employ additional police force in the disturbed area for one year and that the cost will be realised from the inhabitants.

A Hindu was stabbed to death on Monday night. In the Railway settlement the situation is not yet free from danger. European military force has been withdrawn, but Gurkhas and armed police are still patrolling the streets.

It is understood that orders have been passed on some Hindus and Mahomedans to leave Kharagpur. The workshop has been opened only for non-Muslims. Kabul Ram Sanyasi, a prominent member of the Hindu Sabha was arrested under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code and was ordered to execute a bond to keep the peace.—A. P.

## EVACUATION OF RHINELAND

### MORE FAVOURABLE ATMOSPHERE

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Geneva.—More favourable atmosphere for the solution of evacuation question is said to prevail following further two hour meeting of representatives of interested powers. Another meeting has been arranged for September 16 upon the return of M. Briand who proceeded to Paris today to attend the Cabinet.

Lord Cushendun interviewed by Reuter said that "intimations" to which he referred in his speech mentioned yesterday and which appeared in the press were not actual replies from the Governments concerned.—Reuter.

## CALCUTTA MAIL REACHES FIVE HOURS LATE

### DERAILMENT OF ENGINE

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

The down Calcutta mail arrived at one this afternoon being five hours late. Two of the passengers said that they were asleep at the time of the derailment but were informed that the engine had been derailed near Karwadi station owing to sleepers being wedged on the line. The underguard stated that shortly before one in the morning when the train was approaching Karwadi station after crossing a bridge seven sleepers were found wedged on the line which resulted in the derailment of the front wheels of the engine.—A. P.

## PROGRESSIVE DISARMAMENT

### JAP REPRESENTATIVE'S PROPOSAL

M. Boncour considered that even on the basis of partial security at present existing partial reduction of armaments could be made.

Mr. Sato (Japan) said that Japan sincerely desired equitable reduction of armaments but this could only be obtained by gradual and progressive steps. If countries could arrive id short time at an agreement on the limitation of armaments to minimum compatible with national security there would be no need for pessimism. Once this step was taken they could proceed and perhaps in few years could have a second conference in order to complete and enlarge the first results.

Mr. Sato agreed to the suggestion of the Norwegian delegate that it would be useful to appoint a standing Committee to study armaments of all countries thus paving the way for progressive disarmament. He declared that Japan would do all in her power to assist in the progress of disarmament.—Reuter.

## NAGPUR PROTESTS AGAINST PUBLIC SAFETY BILLS.

NAGPUR, Sept. 12.

Under the auspices of the Congress Committee a public meeting was held to-night Dr. Khare presiding when resolutions were passed strongly protesting against the Public Safety Bill and the Trades Dispute Bill which are on the anvil of the Legislative Assembly. The resolutions requested the Indian National Congress and the Trade Union Congress to take joint and concerted action to carry on agitation against the bills so as to force the hands of Government to withdraw the bills.—A. P.

## SIR A CHAMBERLAIN ARRIVES AT BERMUDA.

### EXPECTS TO RESUME FOREIGN OFFICE IN NOVEMBER.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Bermuda.—Interviewed by Reuter on his arrival here Sir Austen Chamberlain said that he had derived wonderful benefit from the voyage. He declared that there was not the slightest foundation for the rumour that he had resigned. He expected to resume the Foreign Office when he returned home in November.—Reuter.

## "HIS GREAT ADVENTURE"

### LORD BURNHAM WAXES ELOQUENT

### OUT TO BREAK TRADITIONS OF HATE IN INDIA

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Speaking at a luncheon to which he was entertained in London yesterday in view of his approaching departure for India with the Simon Commission Lord Burnham said that when the language difficulty was solved undoubtedly broadcasting might be one of the most potent influences ever brought to bear on the population of India. Into whose hands was that instrument going to pass? He hoped we had learned a lesson from the past sufficiently that we might rely on the British enterprize to grasp this opportunity with both hands. He could conceive of no means of promoting British trade better than broadcasting.

Lord Burnham referred to his impending departure with Simon Commission as "a great adventure" and said, "the difficulties cannot be exaggerated because if we are to be successful we shall have to break up traditions of hate which pervade India and separate community from community and race from race."—Reuter.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

### PERMANENT ORGANISATION TO BE ESTABLISHED IN INDIA.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The International Labour Office has decided to establish a permanent organisation in India and has appointed in charge of it Doctor P. P. Pillai who has been for four years in the League Secretariat. Dr. Pillai will have his headquarters in Simla or Delhi. He is leaving for India shortly to organise the office.—Reuter.

Count Bernstorff (Germany) urged that it was imperative that instructions should be given for the Reparatory Commission to continue its labours with a view to an early convening of the Disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

## WAREHOUSE FIRE IN KOBE.

### TWELVE THOUSAND COTTON BALES DESTROYED.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Kobe.—Twelve thousand bales of cotton have been destroyed in the warehouse fire.—Reuter.

## NOT TO LEAVE HOME OFFICE

### "JIX" CONTRADICTS NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks has telegraphed to Reuter stating that there is no truth in the newspaper reports that he wishes to leave the Home Office.—Reuter.

## ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT TRAIN-WRECKING

### ENGINE DERAILED NEAR MADRAS

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

A sensational attempt at train-wrecking is reported to have been made in the early hours of this morning near Ongole 136 miles from Madras at Karwadi station when the engine of No. 2 Calcutta mail due to arrive at Madras this morning was derailed by the presence of sleepers fastened on the line. Further details are lacking. A. P.

## BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Board of Trade returns for August show that exports amounted to £62,216,000 and the imports to £97,700,000 increases of £1,331,000 and £2,232,000 respectively compared with July.—Reuter.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

Jullunder September 12. The District Magistrate Jullunder, pronounced orders to-day convicting Gopalsingh Quami Propanda Secretary, Punjab Congress Committee, under Section 124-A I.P.C. and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 1,000 fine.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Sir Leslie Wilson has made a donation of Rs. 500/ to the Ishwaribai Sitaldas Maternity Home of Shikarpur, Sind. The Home and the Ishwaribai Sitaldas Girls' School are conducts by the Women's Health and Education Society and are doing useful work in the whole of Upper Sind.—A. P.

# INDIANISATION OF PORT SERVICES.

## TRUSTEES ADOPT A SCHEME.

## FACILITIES FOR TRAINING IN BRITAIN

At their meeting held on Tuesday the Trustees of the Port of Bombay gave approval to the scheme for the Indianisation of the higher grade services in the Port Trust Engineering Department. The following are extracts from the Chairman's note on the subject:—

For some time past the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have been in correspondence with the Chairman regarding the Indianisation of the higher grade services in the Bombay Port Trust and the formulation of a scheme to enable Indians to obtain the necessary training and experience to enable them to qualify for promotion to the senior technical appointments, particularly in the Engineering Department. At the Chamber's request we supplied them in March last with a list of appointments graded at Rs. 500 or over, showing the nationality of the holders. From this it will be seen that, excluding the Port and Pilotage Department, which is being separately considered, the sub-division is as follows:—

(a) Secretary's, Chief Accountant's, Docks, Railway, Land and Bunders and Stores Dept.: Europeans 13, Indians 8, Domiciled Anglo-Indians 17, Total 38; (b) Engineering Dept.: Europeans 32, Indians 20, Domiciled Anglo-Indians 20, Total 72.

In 1914 the relative numbers were,—Europeans 36, Indians 2, Anglo-Indians 4. It cannot therefore be denied that the progress of Indianisation has been appreciable. As regards the non-technical departments included in (a) it may be pointed out that, within recent years, vacancies in such senior appointments as Deputy Accountant, Deputy Secretary and Land Valuer have been filled by Indians. It will be realised that in a small service such as the Port Trust the pace of Indianisation must necessarily be restricted by the limited opportunities for promotion. In selecting officers for promotions in the non-technical departments seniority and ability are the only considerations taken into account. Strict impartiality as regards nationality is invariably observed; this is proved by instances on record in which Indian officers of more than average ability have been selected for promotion in preference to non-Indians. It may incidentally be observed that the progress of Indianisation would have been more rapid were it not that, for one reason or another, we have failed to retain certain Indian officers who were engaged with a view to ultimate promotion to the higher apointments,—for example Mr. Ratnagar, Assistant Railway Manager, who resigned the service to take up law, Mr. Patrick Nadir, Railway Probationer, who was found unsuitable for confirmation and Mr. Sayed Mahomed Saleem, Probationer, Secretary's Department, who resigned on account of ill-health. The only department, excluding Port and Engineering, in which the progress of Indianisation has been retarded is the Docks Department, the reason being that the field of selection in the lower grades has been too poor. We are now endeavouring to rectify this by the appointment of two Indian Probationers to this Department, specially selected with a view to promotion to the higher grades if they prove themselves suitable.

In the course of their letter regarding the Engineering Department the Indian Merchants' Chamber wrote:—

... While my Committee are waiting with interest to hear from you as to what scheme the Port Trust is finally going to adopt to provide facilities for training Indians in the Port and Pilotage Departments, they venture to suggest that if the policy enunciated in your letter No. 4455 of 28th October last to Mr. L. R. Tairsee (sic)

'the Trustees are fully agreed on the principle that the number of Indians in the higher grades of service should be increased as opportunities occur'

is to receive an early and practical expression at the hands of the Trustees, they should devise a suitable scheme for providing facilities for the training of Indians in England or in other countries with the help of scholarships for the higher posts in such branches of the engineering department as are referred to above.

### GOVT. SCHOLARSHIPS ESSENTIAL.

I am strongly of opinion that it is highly desirable, and indeed essential if Indianisation of Port engineering services is to be rendered practicable that Indian engineers should be afforded facilities for training and experience in Great Britain or other countries. I consider that this object could be best secured by the foundation of Government scholarships for senior engineering students which should afford means for the necessary training and experience in all branches of marine construction works both in India and abroad. To some extent Indian Port Administration can assist by giving such local facilities for training as may be possible, but it must be remembered that such opportunities are limited as far as Indian Ports are concerned and that up-to-date methods in design and construction can only be learnt by practical experience on big construction works abroad and by subsequently taking every opportunity to keep in touch with modern engineering developments.

In order, however, that the whole question may be thoroughly investigated I requested the Chief Engineer to furnish his opinion on the question.

The Chief Engineer, in his reply, stresses the difference between the maintenance and construction branches of his department; the former presents no difficulty as regards recruitment of suitable Indian officers—in fact, all the officers in this branch with the exception of the present Executive Engineer are Indians—but as regards the latter Indian Engineers with the requisite practical experience in the design and construction of large marine works have not hitherto been obtainable. The same difficulty exists in an even greater degree with regard to Dredging and Mechanical Engineers.

### FACILITIES FOR TRAINING IN BRITAIN.

Broadly speaking it may be laid down that in order to qualify for appointment as an Asstt. Civil Engineer in the Trustees' service an applicant should have had, in addition to his full course of technical training as a student, at least 3 years practical experience on large dock or harbour construction works. The chief field for the training of marine engineers is the British Admiralty, the major ports in Great Britain and abroad, and the big marine engineering contractors. Facilities for training Indians in this branch are however now afforded to a limited extent in some of the bigger engineering works in Great Britain and these facilities, as also those for training in the civil branch of the profession, could doubtless be extended by arrangement between the Indian and the British Governments, provided, the demand for such a measure was established. It is, however, essential that Indian engineering students should realise that they cannot hope to qualify for higher posts in port engineering services without a thorough practical groundwork in their profession.

### HOW TO MAKE BEGINNING.

I consider that the broad solution of this question of training Indian engineers rests with Government and the Legislatures, bbt if the Trustees desire that the Port Trust should formulate an experimental scheme to enable the pick of its own junior engineers to qualify for ultimate promotion to the higher posts in the department, I am of opinion that a selected number,—say two in the first instance,—should be deputed for a course of two years' practical training on marine engineering works in Great Britain.

The men selected for home training would be treated as on study leave on full pay, special rules being framed to cover such cases; their passages would have to be paid and also the fees for their articles. The inclusive cost of the scheme would be not less than Rs. 16,000 a year. If the Trustees are in favour of making this experiment, a scheme will be formulated on the above lines and I would then suggest that the proposals should at once be communicated to Mr. Neilson with the request that if he considers them practicable he will take the matter up with the Port Trust Consulting Engineers in London and with such other members of the profession in Great Britain as he may think advisable, with a view to giving effect to the proposals on the most suitable and practical lines.

### TIME-WORN ARGUMENT.

I regret I am unable to put forward any suggestions for the training of Indian officers in the Mechanical branch of the profession as there are no Indian Mechanical Assistant Engineers in the service and the subordinate ranks are not recruited from classes fitted by birth or education to hold officers appointments. This is a matter in which, as remarked above, the lead must come from Government if practical effect is to be given to the Chamber's fish for Indianisation of such specialised services.

### CHAIRMAN'S VIEWS.

The Chairman observed that the scheme proposed by him should be regarded as experimental and in view of the contemplated centralisation of the major Indian Ports, he was of opinion that the real solution of the problem of Indianising the higher grade technical services in Indian port administrations rested with Government and it was for the Indian legislatures to devise the means to achieve this object.

The estimated cost of Rs. 8,000 per head per annum included 2nd class return passages, indenture fees estimated at 150 guineas per head per annum, and full pay during the period of training. This period should count as qualifying service for future increments in the officer's substantive grade, but such increments would not take effect until the officer's return to duty in Bombay.

As regards the rate of pay during training, the Chairman considered that in the case of a new man Rs. 300 a month should be sufficient, but in the case of older men already in the service it would probably be necessary to continue the present rate of pay, which would average about Rs. 400 a month, as such men would probably be married and have to provide for expenses in Bombay as well as their own living expenses in Great Britain.

The Committee, while unanimously in favour of the proposed scheme, were divided in opinion on the question of remuneration and payment of indenture fees. Some of the members thought that the terms proposed were somewhat liberal and that it would be preferable for the officers selected to pay some portion of the expenses involved. Sir Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. Lalji Naranji were in favour of the entire cost being undertaken by the Trust as they thought that the field of selection might otherwise be restricted; they further pointed out that the immediate expenditure would eventually be recouped as the pay and allowances of Indian officers in senior appointments would not normally be so high as the scales fixed for European officers brought out to India. The Chairman observed that any proposal to reduce the pay of an appointment solely on the grounds that it was held by an Indian would be bound to meet with strong opposition unless the principle were applied to all public services. After full discussion on this point the Committee decided to recommend the Board, in the event of the scheme being approved, to accept full liability for the cost involved.

### FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following subsidary details were then discussed and the Chairman's recommendations thereon accepted as follows:—

(a) that the selection of the officers for training under the scheme be left to the Chief Engineer; (b) that the selected officers should preferably be articled as premium pupils to Docks and Harbour Contracting Engineers of standing and that Mr. Neilson should be requested to make preliminary arrangements, in consultation with the Trustees' Consulting Engineers in London, with a view to the training of the selected officers and generally giving effect to the scheme on the most suitable lines; (c) that the officers be required to submit quarterly to the Chief Engineer for inspection, copies of their diaries with descriptions and drawings of the work they have been engaged on, accompanied by a report on their progress from the Engineer to whom they are articled; (d) that the officers should be required either during or on completion of their course of training, to qualify as Associate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers; (e) that the Trustees' Solicitor be requested to draw up in consultation with the Chief Engineer, a draft form of agreement embodying the Chairman's proposals as modified or amplified herein, the period of training to be two years exclusive of duration of voyage to and from England; the employee undertaking to serve the Trustees, if required to do so, for a further period of five years from date of return to India on completion of training; (f) that the Chief Accountant should report on allocation of funds and additions to the Digest of Service Rules to provide for the carrying out of the scheme; (g) that the question of interchanging junior Indian Engineers with other Indian Port Administrations, in order to widen their experience of port engineering and construction works, be proposed for discussion at the next Annual Conference of the Indian Ports Association.

It was unanimously decided to recommend these proposals to the Trustees for approval.

Mr. Lalji Naranji suggested, as a supplementary proposal that having taken the lead in this matter the Trustees should publish for information "particulars of the training qualifications considered necessary for higher grade appointments on their civil and mechanical engineering staff and should offer facilities for preliminary training on their works and for subsequent introduction, in approved cases, to British Workshops and other training channels. He thought that if the Trustees furnished assistance on these lines, parents and guardians of Indian engineering students would be encouraged to pay the cost of sending them abroad to obtain the necessary experience and qualifications. The Chairman pointed out that the Port Trust could not promise future employment but subject to this proviso he was fully in sympathy with Mr. Lalji's suggestion and undertook to report thereon to the Trustees after going into the matter with the Chief Engineer.

## BATTLE ROYAL OVER MR. HAJI'S BILL

(Continued on previous page.)

Britain required vessels. (Hear Hear). "That is the British game. That is the game which the Honourable Member advocated to-day". (Applause).

PANDIT NEHRU HITS BACK.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said, a reference was made to the Nehru Report. During the lunch he made a sporting offer to Sir James Simpson to accept Dominion Status and its implication if he wished him to go to the lobby with him. Sir James Simpson's reply was that he was willing to go into the report with him. The Pandit's reply was that he was equally willing to go with him into the Bill n the Select Committee. Sir James Simpson had talked of the glory of India. Yes, it was the glory of Anglo-India. But last year he was going up the Hooghly when he saw palaces of jutes mills alongside the misery of the Indian workers. Sir James Simpson had claimed the right of property for certain interests acquired in India. Pandit Motilal Nehru replied they would have equal rights by all means provided they were derived from equal opportunities which were denied hitherto.

Mr. Neogy had shown how the Indian trade was strangulated. Moreover until Dominion Status was established the talk of discrimination was a mere joke. Were there not discriminatory laws in the statute book of India? Did Britishers help them to oppose the Bengal Ordinance? As regards vested rights how did these become vested? Were they not accountable to the people of India? The claim of nationality would be established only if the terms of Indian citizenship were accepted. In a matter like the mercantile marine which was the second line of defence discrimination was not only permissible but was advisable in the national interest. What the British interest said was to kill Indian enterprise by rate war and enstitute an Indian mercantile marine themselves. The national marine must belong to the nationals. The questions of appropriation did not arise. The legislature must help the Indian industry to get on its feet against powerful competition. He advised both the sides to accept a Select Committee, put their heads together and see how they could reconcile the various interests.

MR. BIRLA EXPOSES HYPOCRISY.

Mr. Birla held that the European group had wrecked their opposition to Mr. Haji's Bill by supporting the Bolshevik bill yesterday for they agreed to the principle of deporting British Agents in the interests of India. (Laughter and applause). The talk of the interest of the Indian consumer was sheer hypocrisy for the British India Steam Navigation Company which had a capital of £957,000 in 1901 made upto 1925 profits amounting to £5,171,000 roughly twenty-two per cent. annual profit. This was how the interest of the Indian consumer was protested! (Laughter). Then again while the rate freight to London was sixteen rupees per ton for the Indian coastal traffic it was 20 rupees per ton which was unfair. Indian dealers helped Britishers to get raw material cheap. Ten crores of Indian capital were sunk because of the rate wars indulged in by monopolists by fair or foul means. He had no doubt that India had sufficient capital to invest in costal trade.

SIR G. RAINEY'S REPLY.

Sir George Rainey, Commerce Member, replying to the debate felt that one remarkable feature of the debate was the utter lack of reference to the precise provisions of the Bill. The mover had ignored them; so did others. True, the Select Committee could deal with the details of the Bill but some defects needed conspicuous notice. For instance, section three proposed a license for two common carriers. Was the mover sure, he asked, that this definition included the ships plying in the costal traffic. Would not the legislature look ridiculous if the Act failed to carry out the purpose. Secondly the Bill was proposed to be applied to the Indian continent. This would include Indian States Ports and Foreign settlements and it was doubtful whether Ceylon too came within the category. It was true the legislature could legislate for the whole continent but this would contravene international obligations.

Proceeding Sir George Rainy said that in this matter the Assembly could not be the final authority for the coastal trade extended to the Indian States and Ceylon. He, therefore, asked th Assembly to consider whether any measure limiting the trade of the British Indian Ports could be put into effect. Obviously there were loopholes all along the line and if the Bill was to be put into effect then ther were possibilities of vasion and the inevitable result would be to transfer a great deal of the British Indian trade to other ports. It would be difficult for any Indian State subject to other part in the trade between an Indian State port and a British Indian port. Mr. Haji had carefully refrained from answering on the floor of the House the economic objections to the bill advanced by Sir Charles Innes. He had reserved thsi to the Select Committee on which he, (the speaker), was not going to be.

At this stage Mr. K. C. Neogy on a point of order emphasised that Standing Order 40 had mentioned very clearly that on any Select Committee on any Bill the Government Member in charge of the subject was automatically an ex-officio member and Sir George Rainy could not get out of it.

The President upheld this point of view which Sir George Rainy promptly accepted.

Proceeding Sir George Rainy twitted Mr. Haji for not answering the economic objections raised by Sir Charles Innes but criticising Sir Charles Innes for having utilised different occasions to explain the objections to them. He (the speaker) thought that Sir Charles Innes had outlined the objections for public criticism. More than half the Indian coastal trade was with Burma it was very unlikely that if reservation was made the Burmese would take any part in it. If anybody doubted this he would quote recent instances where Burma claimed that her economic interests were not the same as those of India.

Sir George Rainy then referred to the Nehru Committee's assurance against racial discrimination and the Pandit's statement that the Bill was not discriminatory. If the Bill had been limited to coastal trade, to nationals in the ordinary sense as the citizens of the country and to companies registered in India then it could be argued that there was no racia ldiscrimination. But if 75 per cent of capital was to be reserved for British Indian nationals and if the same percentage of the managing agency was to be reserved for British Indian nationals then surely it was racial discrimination. Mr. Haji and the Pandit might say that it was not so but the Government of India would have lost the most powerful weapon in fighting with the Governments of the colonies like South Africa, Kenya and Tanganika that there should be no discrimination on racial grounds against Indians. The effect of passing the hill would be indeed deplorable. The Government of India was unable, therefore, to accept the Select Committee.

He repudited Mr. Haji's suggestion that anyone who opposed the motion was opposed to the development of the Indian mercantile marine." He recognised there were other aspects of the case for the mercantile marine, which ought to be condered by the Government and he assured the House that all other schemes would receive careful consideration. In opposing reference to a Select Committee, he said the Government of India believed they were acting in true interests of the country and it was impossible in any useful way to develop the Indian mercantile marine by a reservation of the coastal trade for Indian vessels. (Applause).

The President adjourned the discussion till the next non-official bill day.

The Assembly meets to-morrow to discuss the Public Safety Bill.—A. P.

## INDIAN NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE.

### CONGRESSMEN IN ASSEMBLY FORM NEW PARTY.

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

A number of prominent Congressmen in the Assembly have formed the Indian National Independence League as an organisation within the Indian National Congress for the purpose of ensuring that the Congress goal programme of complete national independence is not changed or moderated. The signatories include Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Shafee Daoodi, Mr. Sesha Iyer, Mr. Ram Narayan Singh, Mr. Syed Murtaza Yusuf Imam, D. V. Belvi Nilkanthadas Jamnadas Mehta S. C. Mitra, Duraswamy Iyengar, Range Iyer, N. C. Chunder K. C. Roy Naidu Amarnath Dutt, Kidwai and V. V. Jogia. Some more signatories are expected.—A. P.

## FURTHER OPPOSITION TO "BOLSHIE" BILL

### MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER'S LETTER TO GOVT.

The following letter has been addressed by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India on the Public Safety Bill:—

The Committee of this Chamber is unable to see the necessity of a measure of such a drastic nature. The ordinary law of the land as it stands to-day, is, sufficient for the purposes for which the proposed legislation is intended. Apart from the fact that it greatly curtails the liberty of the subject which in a well regulated political community such as this country ought equally to be the concern of the Government and the people, it unnecessarily vests the Executive Government with wide powers by putting a new weapon in its armoury, as if there is a state of emergency in the country, when as a matter of fact there is no grave situation to justify such an exceptional measure. Such powers have been abused in the past and there is no knowing that they may not be put to wrong use in future. Moreover the haste with which this piece of legislation is attempted to be rushed makes one highly suspicious about the Government's 'bona fides' in the matter, leaving entirely out of consideration the subtler question as to whether a subordinate legislature like the Legislative Assembly of this country is competent to enact a law on the proposed lines.

## NATURE OF SPANISH PLOT.

### PROMINENT REPUBLICANS INVOLVED,

### GOVT. MASTERS OF SITUATION.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

PARIS.—According to a delayed message from Madrid published by Le Journal the Spanish plot mentioned in a message of the eleventh instant had been organised on a vast scale to coincide with King Alfonso's absence from Madrid. The plotters had planned to overthrow the judge and summarily deport members of the Directory while a general strike was to be declared on 14th September all over the country. The movement however was promptly suppressed and Government are masters of the situation. Two hundred arrests had been made by the morning yesterday and arrests are continuing in Madrid, Barcelona, Calencia, Saragossa. Arrested persons include Republic an Leader Lerroux and several ex-republican deputies and a number of journalists and freemasons.—Reuter.

## ANNIVERSARY OF PRIMO DE RIVERA'S REGIME

### ARRANGEMENTS NOT INTERFERED WITH BY CONSPIRACY

LONDON Sept. 13

The first official intimation of plot in Spain is contained in a despatch from Reuter's Madrid correspondent who says that a communique has been issued stating that the conspiracy in which various elements and persons participated aiming at the satisfaction of personal pride and ambition was arranged to take effect last night but was frustrated by the zeal of the police and a number of arrests were made. The most exhaustive inquiry is proceeding. The conspiracy has not interfered with the extensive arrangements to celebrate the fifth anniversary of Primo De Rivera's Regime to-day. It is being signalised by the granting of amnesty to certain types of criminals and the publication of a new Penal Code.—Reuter.

## HUGO STINNES RESIGNS DIRECTORSHIP OF HIS COMPANIES

LONDON Sept. 13

Berlin.—It is officially stated that "owing to investigation proceeding against him" Hugo Stinnes has resigned his directorships of Hugo Stinnes Corporation and twenty other great German companies. The corporation disclaims any connectoin with the transactions with regard to which Hugo Stinnes is charged.—Reuter.

## RESULTS OF LEAGUE FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day.

Second Division.—Middlesbrough 1, Hull 1, Thir Division (Southern) Bristol Rovers 4, Walsall 1 Third Division (Northern)—Nelson 1, South Shields nil—Reuter's Special.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Share Market:—Jutes opened steady with a healthy tone, but outside support was lacking and there was only a moderate enquiry from local operators. Coals were steady. Raneegunge were wanted and Hurriladih also improved about six points. Teas were dull.

Miscellaneous:— Champaran sugar marked up about two points although at the close there was some reaction. Mathurapore Zemindary are steady and unchanged. Otherwise this section was featureless. Securities were quiet.

Following were closing quotations: 3½ per cent paper 73/3, 4½ per cent loan 1955-60 Rs. 94-4, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 103-1. Jutes:—Adamji annas 10 prem. Alliance ordy 623 ex div. Ballyordy 327-8, Carnagore ordy 299-8 Clive 45-10, Howrah 59-10, Hukimchand ordy 29-2, do pref 111, Kankinarrah ordy 598, National 54-2, Nuddea 67, Orient 310, Presidency 12-4, Standard ordy 521, Waverley 8-6, Coals: Bengal ordy 402-8 Hurriladih 56, Raneegunge 22-4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation Corporation 10-4, Kar Bricks and Tiles 2-14, Bengal Chemical pref 8-11, Indian Standard wagon ordy 51, B. I. Corporation ordy 4, do defd 2-12. Odd lot:— Mathurapore Zemindary 3, Champaram sugar 12-8, New doors tea ordy 1206.

Mussoorie, September 13.—At the annual general meeting of the United Provinces Trades Association held at Mussoorie Mr. C. H. Fawthrop, the Master addressed the meeting on the rapidly changing conditions in the Indian retail trade and urged the formation of a federation of all trades associations in India so as to secure effective joint representation supported by the trading community on all important questions affecting the retail trader.—A. P.

## Keep Your Stomach Clean and Bowels Active

That is the way to keep well. That is the way to keep the blood pure and the whole body free from the poisonous waste matters that cause so much sickness and disease.

Keep your stomach clean and bowels active.

Sound, helpful advice that is easy to follow, because the only medicine necessary is the weekly dose of

## Little Laxaliver Pills

Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills, in sealed bottles, at such a moderate price that all can afford them. Full directions for use are given with every bottle, and men, women and children can safely take them at any time, for they never gripe or cause pain.

DEWITT'S LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS
Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

**Made and packed by Machinery. Never touched by hand. Guaranteed free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs.**

Genuine Dewitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.

## 100,000 CLIENTS

**Wonders of Psychic Power**

And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar), Una, writes, on 20th October 1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

BEEJBUND

If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2.
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

**ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM**
3, (C) Bairagimatam Street, Madras

TESTIMONIAL:

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart.B.A., M,D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund which I tried to several of my patiens has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

Latest Scientific Discovery

**"Rubern's Senti-Kola"**

And its wide range of usefulness in the gents-urinary field.

The radical cure for gonorrhoea and gleet. Both acute and chronic. It acts like a charm and removes the painful burning sensation. Inflammation of the infected part, accompanied by a purulent discharge immediately after a dose taken.

*Trial Solicited.*

Phials Price Rs. 2/8 and 1/12, Packing Postage extra.

*Sole Agent:—*

**J. K. DAS, Chemist,**
3, Badan Ray Lane,
P. O. Beliaghata, CALCUTTA.

**CHEMICAL DIAMONDS,**

Guaranteed Hardness and Brightness, equal to Genuine Diamonds.
Prices: Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.

*Full Particulars; Apply to:—*
**American Chemical Diamonds Co.,**
3, General Muthiah Mudali Street,
Tel: "Thejus." MADRAS.


## HAFFKINE INSTITUTE.

(Continued from page 6.)

medicine, but it required an amount of time and an expenditure of money which would hardly be expected to be spent from private funds of any company and therefore one is surprised at the dogmatic assertion in the report that "Government should not undertake to finance the Institution without the assurence of good will and pecuniary help on the part of wealthy and eminent Indians." We fail to see any sense whatever in this advice which is so gratuitously offered to "Government."

**UNWORTHY GIBE.**

We further fail to see by what right or canons of recency can a Director ask for more money for one branch while advising Government to starve another and in our view more important branch of research. We are assured from inquiries we have made that at a recent meeting of the Patent Medicines Taxation Inquiry Committee, appointed by the Bombay Government, the representative of Messrs. Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Ltd. of Bombay, on the Committee, asked Government to appoint Committees for the purpose of compiling Ayurvedic and Unani All-India Pharmacopeias on modern lines and went so far as to say that they were aware that modern methods of inevistigations (by Pharmacological investigations of Indian drugs by animal experiments, etc.) are likely to throw a deal of light on the actions of drugs and they are likely to help in the simplification of Ayurvedic and Unani methods of preparations and that they were willing to avail themselves of such facilities of submitting their drugs to analysis, etc., if Government started a fully-equipped Department manned with qualified Indians who have no prejudice against Ayurved (or Unani Hiqmat) as such, on payment of a reasonable fee for such help. It will thus be seen that the gibe at "The strong spirit of Swadeshism" as if it was against genuine spirit of research is not only not in the best of taste, but is positively churlish and the additional statement incorporated therein to the effect that "their mistake however, is to expect Government to bear alone and fully the expenses of the enterprise" is equally at variance with truth. We can easily see that the foreign Director of the Institute can hardly be expected to be in sympathy with the indigenous systems of medicines which he is trained to treat as so much superstition and myth.

**HUMAN FACTOR IN RESEARCH.**

That is not the spirit of sympathy that is going to help indigenous systems of medicine. The human factor in any research is a most deceptive element, and we have heard of bias play a large part in arriving at so-called scientific investigations. Only one instance will suffice to illustrate what we mean. In the first decade of this century it was the fashion to treat cases of dysentery with Ipecac from which emetine was deliberately removed as a useless and at the same time harmful ingredient, which was not all necessary for the cure of dysentery, and that was done on the strength of the much vaunted scientific western pharmacological research. But what is the position to-day? Emetine rules the roost in the treatment of dysentery, while everything else that may be in Ipecac is considered to be useless and discarded. That is the fashion to-day, and again it is claimed to be based on scientific investigations. This is not the only example of the fallibility of the infallible scientist, but this is not the place to digress. All we wish to see is that drugs that have proved their worth through ages and have cured diseases over and over again should not be condemned by those who are for all practical purposes ignoramuses as regards their therapeutic uses and properties and who are designedly unsympathetic. While armies are being furnished with all the money that they demand, the health and research departments are being starved. Without a change of heast, hardly any good can come of such departments.

## DECAY OF RURAL INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

are educating the people in regard to truth, light, and cleanliness. They are teaching the people to be clean in body and mind. They are teaching the people that dirt and poverty are not inseparable, that it is possible for even the poorest home to be clean. But the obstacles in their path are serious enough. The country is vast and workers few; the government indifferent on the ground of lack of funds. The movement has, however, behind it the strength of its intrinsic worth; its leaders possess the primitive force of character; and their sincerity of purpose is unquestionable. They will win; they 'must' win.

Mr. S. A. Waiz, Secretary, The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, has left for Simla to confer with the Secretary to the Government of India on the Indian position in East Africa, British Guiana and the question of the repatriates from South Africa. A. P.

## MANY CAREERS FOR GIRLS.

### FAMOUS WOMEN AS ADVISERS.

The girl who, on leaving school, has "not the foggiest idea" what she wants to do; the girl who wants to do something her parents do not intend or cannot afford to let her do; and the more fortunate one who has decided what she will take up as a career but doesn't quite know how to begin; all these will welcome the appearance of another book on "Careers for Girls." This one has been completed by Mr. J. A. R. Cairns, the Thames Police Court magistrate, and consists of a series of able articles, nearly all by women who have achieved distinction in their several professions.

Here are Miss R. S. Rundle, Secretary of the College of Nursing, on Nursing; Lady Rhondda on Business and Commerce; Mrs. Cecil Chesterton on Journalism; Miss Fay Compton on the Stage; Mrs. Ethel Wood on Advertising; Miss Ethel Watts on Accountancy; Professor Winifred Cullis on Medicine; and so on.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

For the many girls who leave school with the intention of doing some social service, there is excellent advice about the various branches of such work from Alderman Muriel Lester. Social service, she says, is an adventure in fellowship, and being harrowed is "a silly habit."

Miss Maria Scott warns her young readers that music is a whole-time job —and that it must be a vocation as well as a career. The veterinary surgeon, you are told by Miss Aleen Cust, must be that sort of animal-lover who unhesitatingly gets out of a warm, well-earned bed on a cold wild night to go miles in response to a "pick call."

She tells delightfully how she tired out four horses in a 24-hours day, finishing with a 50-miles ride, there and back, in a night gale to attend to a "cow that had choked herself". The cow, incidentally, had "unchoked herself" by the time the plucky vet, arrived!

LITERATURE.

Mrs. Champion de Crespigny reminds a girl wishing to make a success of a literary career never to lose sight of the fact that she is a woman.

Imagination, endless patience and good humour are essentials in Advertising, says Mrs. Wood, and Miss B. H. Davy warns the woman who must earn her living that the Bar is the "very last profession in the world" for her.

Marriage and home making as a career are not forgotten. Lady Askwith reminds you that only women can make homes, and that you have to be a very clever woman to make a real home.

This useful book is published by Messrs. Hutchinson (5s.).

## ROCKEFELLER: AT 89

### "NO ROUTINE" RULE FOR LONG LIFE

Mr. J. D. Rockefeller celebrated his 89th birthday on July 8 at his estate, Kyt Uit, Pocantico Hills, a suburb of New York, with his children, grand cridren, and great-grandchildren.

Numerous congratulations have poured in from all parts of the world.

"I am in the best of health," said Mr. Rockefeller. "I never keep to any set routine never look at the clock when I am going to bed or getting up. I find that this adds much to my repose. I am deeply touched by the utmost kindness I receive everywhere I go, I give my gratitude to every one.

The Pocantico estate is closed to strangers but old-time neighbours were welcomed gladly when they paid visit to offer their congratulations. Mr. Rockefeller is constantly under medical observation, but his doctors are astonished at his continuous good health, and predict that he may live to be 100.

He plays golf every day when the weather is good. He is specially fond of being with young members of his family. His favourite is his great grand daughter, who is the child of Mr. and Mrs. David Milton.

Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to charity up to now total nearly £110,000,000. This it is pointed out, makes him the greatest philanthropist in the history of the human race.

## CLASH BETWEEN STUDENTS OF RIVAL SCHOOLS.

### 1 KILLED AND 2 SERIOUSLY INJURED

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 13.

A quarrel with fatal results is reported to have occurred at Bahriarch between students of two rival schools over the right to play football on a playground. It is alleged that the students of the Government High School and Maharajsingh School arrived on the field with hockey sticks and had a free fight in which one student lost his life and two received serious injuries and a number of others slight injuries.—A. P.

## Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

**Clarke's Blood Mixture**

*"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."*

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and **Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day**

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

**Free Consultation only for another 3 Days**
**PERSONAL DEMONSTRATION**
The Renowned Pulse Specialist and the World-famous Physician
**BISHAG-RATNA PANDIT Dr. E. S. GOPAN**

(He comes from a reputed family whose ancestors were given estates worth about several thousands of rupees by the Late King Tippu Sultan of Mysore.)

He will read your pulse and tell your disease with amazing accuracy and demonstrate the Truth at the spot. Cures are guaranteed in case of Diabetes, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthama, Venereals, Female Disorders, Dyspepsia, Piles, Sterility and all other chronic and complicated ailments.

**AT BOMBAY ONLY 3 DAYS MORE**

up to 16th Sept. 1928 **AT THE MODERN-HINDU HOTEL,** Balard Pier, Tram Junction, Fort.

BETWEEN THE HOURS: 8 to 11 A. M. & 3 to 6 P. M.
Accurate Diagnosis! Cures Guaranteed!! Charges Moderate!!!

PANDIT E. SRINIVASACHARI, Managing Director and Physician,
**THE TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD.,** P. O. Box No. 278, MADRAS.

THE
**Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited.**
(Established 1871.)

It is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holders.

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

**And at Rs. 15/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.**

**Every Year is a Bonus Year.**

*For Prospectus &c., please write to—*
THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

**Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.**

**Make Your Money Work for You.**

You can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save, but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

**THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.**

**New Discovery**
BY
**Dr. Desai, L. M. & S.**
FOR
**HYDROCELE**

Can be Radically Cured in Fifteen Minutes at one sitting WITHOUT OPERATION.

Treatment given in Bombay for 4 days every month by special (Deposit) appointment only.

Details with Certificates can be had, if three anna Stamps are sent to
**Dr. B. N. Desai,**
L. M. & S.
Wadi Falia, - - - - SURAT.
(B. B. & C. I. Rly.)

**Use the Bombay Chronicle to carry your sales message to the 99% nationalist Indian if you are willing to accept their money for your service.**

# Nature meant all women to be beautiful

In complexion at least Nature meant us all to be beautiful. Every night while we sleep Nature meant our complexions to be renewed and refreshed because she meant the outer layer of skin gradually to disappear as it was worn out and dried by exposure and give place to the clear, young skin which is always growing underneath.

That's what ought to happen. Often it doesn't. Often minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle clog up the pores and positively stifle the young, growing skin. Then complexions grow dull and patchy. The way to prevent it is to assist Nature in Nature's way by gently rubbing in a little of that wonderful Mercolized Wax. If every night before you go to bed you gently massage your face and neck with pure Mercolized Wax, then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be gently, imperceptibly dissolving away every clogging particle of the old, weatherbeaten skin and giving the fresh, new skin a real chance.

In this simple, scientific fact lies the secret of most of our famous beauties. Their wonderful complexions are all due to their helping Nature to do its work, and you can do just the same thing. But be sure to get pure Mercolized Wax, for nothing else works in quite the same natural way. Any chemist will supply it.

## MERCOLIZED WAX

*DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.*



## This Coupon—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co. (Bombay), Ltd.,
Yusuf Bldgs., Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

Please send me full particulars of the plan under which I can obtain a Remington Portable Typewriter for Rs. 24 and the balance in small monthly instalments, and thereby become entitled to compete for the cash prizes offered in the Remington Portable competition.-

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
DATE .....
Rs. a.

is valueless at present, but if you fill it in and post it without delay it may be worth - - - - - - - -

**Rs. 1,000 Rs. 500**
**Rs. 250—or—Rs. 50**

*If you have any writing need you will sooner or later buy the famous little*

## REMINGTON PORTABLE

**so why not get it now?**

IT'S PURCHASE NOW WILL ENTITLE YOU TO ENTER THE REMINGTON PORTABLE COMPETITION WITH THE CHANCE OF WINNING ONE OF THE LARGE PRIZE GIFTS - - - - - - -

Lightest Strongest most compact

Remember—This Competition is open only to purchasers of the Remington Portable who buy their machines between

**1st JUNE and 30th NOVEMBER, 1928.**



KEEP IN TOUCH WITH KENYA AFFAIRS
BY SUBSCRIBING TO THE

## KENYA DAILY MAIL

(WEEKLY EDITION)

The only up-to-date and leading Indian Daily (bi-lingual) in Kenya and Uganda.

Circulates throughout Eastern Africa and amongst all races.

Reduced subscription rates for Libraries in India Rs. 20/- or a num

**PANDYA PRINTING WORKS, LTD.**

BOX 135. MOMBASA, KENYA.


## UNCLEAN FOOD IN SABARMATI JAIL

### DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION CONTRADICTS STATEMENT

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

In an article in 'Young India' of the 16th of August complaints were made regarding the unclean and dirty food given to prisoners at the Sabarmati Central Prison with resulting ill-health to the prisoners These statements are incorrect. Two of the Satyagrahi prisoners sent petitions to the Inspector General of Prisons on the 12th of July last regarding the food, but complained only of (1) the issue of dry vegetables, and (2) the issue of gram dal on alternate days, because this is said not to be a staple food in Gujerat. As regards the first complaint, far more cauliflower and cabbage is grown in the Jail garden in the cold weather than can be utilised. It has, therefore, been the custom to dry the surplus in the sun and store it for issue in part during the hot weather when fresh vegetables are difficult to grow and of little variety. This year about 25 lbs of this dry vegetable was issued daily for some weeks the remaining 500 lbs of the daily quantity being fresh. The dried vegetable is prefectly clean and is prepared from first class material, and no complaints regarding it have been made to the Superintendent or to any of the visitors until the petition mentioned above, nor was anything said about this to the Quarterly Committee Meeting of Visitors which went round to the jail on the 27th of June. In view of the remarks made in the article it may be pointed out that one of the petitioners said in his petition that the convict cooks take great care in preparing food.

As regards the three prisoners who were stated to have been discharged in a weak condition, as their names were not given it is not possible to discuss their case, but it may be pointed out that the population of the Ahmedabad Central Prison is about 1,300, and the average daily number in hospital has been considerably less than two percent. From the 1st of January to the 31st of July there were only four admissions for dysentery and 19 for diarrhoea, about two per month, which does not suggest that the health of the prisoners in any way suffers through alleged unclean food. During this period there were only three deaths, one each from asthma, pneumonia and tuberculosis.

## ROCKEFELLER GIFT FOR HEALTH INSTITUTION

### BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL'S THANKS

A meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was held in the rooms of the Union, Alice Building, on Tuesday night Dr. R. D. Mody presiding, following resolutions were passed.

This meeting of the Bombay Medical Union welcomes the generous gift of the Rockefeller Foundation for a public health Institution at Calcutta and recommends the acceptance of the same with thanks by the Legislative Assembly.

That this meeting regrets that the Government of India is rushing through the proposals concerning the Central Medical Research Institute at Dehra Dun and concerning the suggested grades of medical appoinments at the proposed Public Health institute at Calcutta and urges that the papers be circulated for public opinion before decision is taken on these points.

That this meeting is of opinion that as in London, Paris, and other cities in the West any provincial capital city in India with ample clinical material and qualified men should be far more suitable for research work than a place like Dehra Dun or any place on the hills.—A. P.

## CHINESE CREDIT

### LONDON AS THE CHIEF MONEY MARKET

The City naturally is interested in the reports describing inquiries in New York concerning the way to deal with the financial reconstruction of China (writes a City Correspondent).

As far as London banks are concerned there is no news of any immediate financing of China, nor of any attempt on the part of Chinese leaders to get loans here. It is thought to be too early for any steps to be taken along that line, as the political resettlement of the country in the City view must precede the refunding of China's debt on the arranging of new loans.

In London about £100,000,000 of Chinese debt is quoted. London in the past has been the centre for China's external loans, and it is true to say that no foreign loans have been better received in the past.

At the outbreak of trouble in China and many times during the internal strife we have pointed out that no country's credit has better stood the test of that ten troubled years since the war. We have frequently said when Chinese loans were falling in price on the Stock Exchange because of the strife in the country that Chinese credit would not be let down.

It has been amazing in recent times how the interest in the leading loans has been forthcoming. Here and there it has been late, but it has come in the end.

The difficulties of China from the financial point of view are better understood in London than perhaps in any other foreign centre. For many years the leading financiers interested in Chinese development have been pointing to the need for development of the railways and many have claimed that to provide the funds for this work would lead to greater political stability in Cele, China.

## LORD LLOYD'S UNFULFILLED IDEA

### WANTED A CLEAR AVENUE AT "GATEWAY OF INDIA"

The writer of notes in the "Property Market", says:—

"I am continually being asked when the sale of the Warden Road Saluting Battery site will take place, there being apparently some keen buyers waiting therefor. I expect this area will be offered in November unless a private sale is effected meanwhile.

Another site about which I get still more frequent enquiries is the other Saluting Battery site opposite the Hotel Majestic. Here with four frontages and an area of over 4000 sq. yards is probably the best uncovered site in Bombay. It was Lord Lloyd's idea to keep this site vacant then buy up Yacht Club Chambers and the two other blocks of buildings adjoining and knock them down. This would have left a clear avenue of approach to the Gateway of India and one can well visualise a series of pleasant lawns flanked by shady trees at the end of the vista, that masterpiece of George Wittet which will remain for centuries to come a standing tribute to the genius of an architect who adorned all that he touched. Could not some public-spirited man even now come forward with the money to make this grand achievement possible? Government of India might well give this vacant land and something between ten and fifteen lakhs would buy up the property."

## SONS ONLY

### CLAIM BY A POLISH DOCTOR

Dr. Karol Stoczka, a Polish specialist, who is himself the father of nine sons, claims to have solved the problem of sex determination and to have discovered, after protected research, means by which families of sons only may be assured to those who want them.

With the object of demonstrating the accuracy of his claim, Dr. Stoczka has approached the Polish Government and has asked that twenty married couples, who are desirous of having male children only, shall be placed under his supervision.

## NO BRAINS REQUIRED AT SIMLA

The Civil and Military Gazette, (Lahore) is responsible for the following:—

A certain influential man was suffering from delusions, and after several specialists had failed to effect any improvement it was decided to try the power of suggestion. He went to a specialist who said after a short preliminary talk:

"There is really nothing seriously wrong What has happened is that a little dust has got into your brain and it needs to be removed. I shall give you a little chloroform, remove your brain and clean it and after I have put it back you will be perfect, well."

The afflicted man consented and the imaginary operation was performed. The doctor said briskly:

"That is excellent. If you will call and see me in a fortnight, your brain will be cleaned and ready for replacement."

Three weeks went by, four weeks and five weeks. Still the patient did not call and at last the specialist wrote to him saying that his brain was ready for replacement. In reply came a brief note:

Dear Sir,

I have been appointed to an important post in Simla so that I shall not need my brain any longer.

Yours faithfully.

## SWARAJISTS AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the Congress leaders have totally neglected the Congress resolution of Constructive programme it is gratifying to note that tthe Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel inspite of his numerous engagements is doing his utmost to preach the gospel of Swadeshi and khaddar wherever he goes. The constructive programme chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi is the main plank of the Congress programme yet it is surprising and painful to find the Swarajist leaders doing nothing to help the progress of the constructive programme. If we were within an ace of success in 1921 it was only because the constructive programme was at that time in full swing. The charm of the Councils, however, checked its progress and to-day the constructive programme remains only in name at least so far as the Swarajists are concerned. Bardoli was triumphant because the spirit of the constructive programme in that taluka was never damped. If a small taluka like Bardoli was able to bind the steel frame with the help of the constructive programme, consider for a moment what wonders the whole of India could have worked if the constructive programme was not neglected.—Yours,


# PEARS' CYCLOPÆDIA FREE!

This wonderful mine of information, yours, for 40 coupons from 50's tins, or 200 coupons from 10's pkts of Passing Show cigarettes

*List of Contents*

Coloured Frontispiece
31 Pages of Maps
Flags of Empire and Flags of Other Countries
&22 Separate Sections:-
*English Dictionary*
*General Information*
*Prominent People*
*Classical Dictionary*
*Office Compendium*
*Baby's First Year*
*Atlas of the World*
*Gazetteer*
*Synonyms & Antonyms*
*Dictionary of Events*
*Wireless*
*Gardening*
*Poultry, Cage Birds, etc.*
*Cookery*
*Health*
*Sports & Pastimes*
*The Toilet*
*Business*
*Photography*
*Motoring*
*Domestic Pets*
*Ready Reckoner*

**Everything you want to know — over a thousand pages of interesting and useful information — handsomely bound and well printed, in a single handy volume, free for coupons from PASSING SHOW—London's best cigarettes.**

**You'll find it useful on a thousand occasions—and if you like first quality in cigarettes—a quality that can always be depended upon —you'll never be without**

## PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

GOLDEN IN COLOUR
GOLDEN IN QUALITY

MADE IN LONDON, ENG.
BY CARRERAS, LIMITED



WIDEN THE FIELD OF YOUR BUSINESS AND INCREASE THE SALE OF YOUR GOODS BY ADVERTISING IN

## "SWARAJYA"

the leading Nationalist Daily of South India, including the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, etc.

*For further particulars and Advertisement rates apply to:—*

MANAGER, "SWARAJYA," 40, Broadway, MADRAS

VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.

Bottled by ROGERS & CO.
Aerated Water Manufacturers
Byculla, Bombay.

## VIMTO

NON-ALCOHOLIC—YET *full of Life and vigour*

"VIMTO" Cordial
Can be had from
all Dealers.

Made by
J. N. NICHOLS & Co.
Manchester,
England.


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER General Insurance Co., Ltd. is your National Concern.


# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 14 1928


So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

## DR. SUN AND THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

### CHIANG-KAI-SHEK'S TRIBUTES

The following is the substance of General Chiang Kai-shek's address delivered on July 6th before Dr. Sun Yat-sen's remains at Peiping.

The sixth day of July in the seventeenth year of the Republic of China, after the pacification of Peiping, I, Chiang Kai-shek, in the Temple of Phiyun, lay offerings of sacrifice to the spirit of our late leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

VICISSITUDES AND SETBACKS.

After my tutelage under you, I was charged with the responsibility to gather an adequate strength for the revolution and to save our fellow countrymen from misrule and tyranny. After three difficult years, I am able, at last, to set foot on the ground of our ancient capital and, with a mind confused by a thousand emotions, to bow before your remains. Three years ago when the news of your death reached Canton, I was being engaged in the punitive expedition against Chen Chong-ming. Disheartening as the news was, I was reminded by your words that the spirit of a party did not depend on the leader; I dared to continue my work on the battlefield uninterrupted and carried with me the determination that the only way to express my gratitude and sorrow was by doubling my efforts to realize your will and carry the revolution to success. In the three years the party solidarity was for five times in the danger of shaking, and for no less than fifteen times the whole force of the Nationalist Revolution was at the point of breaking into pieces, to say nothing of the vicissitudes that often go with a war. At every instance of danger I have tried to follow your teaching and the advice of the old members of the party; and it was not until the Fourth Plenary Session that the clouds of dissension were cleared and differences patched up. Now as I look back on those difficult days, if it were not for your clear and profound teachings and the shining example of your whole life of perseverance through success or failure, we could not have known how to save a situation which was already breaking or to proceed with the same unabated energy and implicit faith in our cause when groundless rumours and scathing criticisms were about us; we never could have reached the goal to-day, to perform the sacrifice. But haunting and fearful as our past may have been when we recall it, we are apprehensive of dangers yet more serious and threatening that await us in the future. What is past I shall not tiresomely go over in detail, let me but outline the imperative needs of our future.

CLEARING THE REDS.

First, it was for adding strength to the Revolution that you admitted the communist element into the party. You entered into friendly relations with Russia because she treated us with equality. But unfortunately after your death the communists entirely forgetting the Three People's Principles began to bend all their efforts to wreck the party, undermine our revolution and bring suffering among the people. I and my comrades with the ultimate aim of the Revolution foremost in our thoughts could not bear to see the mighty structure crumble, hence our action to clear the party of communism, April before last and then to sever connections with Soviet Russia last January. It was with clear evidence that the Russian Government was exerting every ounce of its energy to obstruct our Revolution that our comrades made a change in our party policy. But in every step we were guided by the most careful deliberation and reluctance for fear of acting against your principles. We often thought of how much of the tragic fears of communism, if you were with us at the time, could have been prevented and how much suffering which our people have gone through could have been dispensed with. Now since the things are otherwise, "our clear duty is to set before the public our principles and to silence rumours and criticisms through our accomplishment and to bend all endeavour to make ourselves strong with the end in view, of raising ourselves to be equal among the nations of the world and to abolish the unequal treaties in the shortest period. This, in all, is what I have to remind myself and comrades of and dare to set before you.

INTERNAL SPLITS.

Secondly, during the First Plenary Session I remember your warning as most emphatically of the danger of internal disagreement that often besets a revolution. Since your death there were many instances in which our mutual confidence in one another was shaken and our aims differed so as to make an army of two million unable to interpret the party principles and to bow before the central authority, while even among the party leaders difference of opinions was not wholly absent. Fortunately we are able to-day to come so near to our goal, and if we do not endeavor to sink our individual opinions, forget one another's failings of the past remembering only the good in a period of reconstruction and to act all in accordance with the party principles, how are we then to meet the cunning calculations of counter revolutions; to carry out our great responsibilities and to face you without shame?

OLD CAPITAL RENAMED.

Thirdly, ever since the Revolution of 1911 you were of the opinion that Nanking should be made the permanent capital of our Republic in order to keep away from a seat tinged with the ideas of feudalism. But owing to Yuan Shih-kai's obstruction the plan was never realized. It was the secret ambition of all our comrades to move the national capital to Nanking. Now that the name of the old capital is changed to Peiping there should not be the slightest doubt left as to the firmness of our decision. We ought all now to make a new start on a new foundation and to set your remains in its abode of everlasting repose so that you could watch over the progress of our country with the radiance of your spirit.

NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Fourthly, according to your saying that a revolution should first revolutionize the mind we should all now make a clean sweep of the old habit of feudalism and keep many from the infection of the old politicians so as not to make this revolution a repetition of that of 1911; and the martyrs may not have given their lives in vain. Let us avoid as far as possible the causes of a further revolution.

Fifthly, according to the Three People's Principles, revolution is so vast a programme that the completion of military move plays only a minor destructive part. What we have to do in the way of psychological, material, political and social reconstruction in time of peace is ten times as great as the military revolution. We cannot therefore consider our revolution at an end and our duty done until the Three People's Principles are carried out to their fullest extent.

DISBANDMENT OF THE ARMY.

Sixthly, as the party has for its principle the liberation of the whole people from bondage, we have watched with deepfelt sympathy the misery which the people went through during the destructive period of the revolution now that our military revolution is finally reached there is no reason to place two million youths in the unproductive rank as the army to leave it as a fearful unnecessary drain on the sweat of the people and the need of an adequate plan for the disbandment of the existing troops is imperative. Let us hope that our attention be turned from the military light and exert our full energy on civil reconstruction.

Seventhly, as it has always been your wish to advance national salvation through peaceful means that we resorted unwillingly to the use of arms and forced by the stubborn militarists and old politicians, we should endeavour to put an end to the shame of having to fight among ourselves and to shed our own blood for personal gain. The army should be used only for defence measures and should be trained as an instrument to wipe out national shame.

Lastly, after the period of destruction, we should follow faithfully the plans you outlined for national reconstruction in order to prove the sincerity and strength of our revolution and to keep our faith with the populace. We should fix a day to begin such undertaking as the taking of a national census, territorial survey, administration of police, and road construction.

DEDICATED LIFE.

I was one of the many who received enlightenment from your great principles the wisdom of which few can excel and yet the simplicity of which even the ignorant can grasp. Yet for all their wisdom and their lucidity you did not live to fulfil and left the supreme task to us surviving comrades. As I have long dedicate my life to the work of our party and country, I never once imagined that I could live through the battles and be able to come before this altar and perform this rite. From now on I will give all what is left of this life for your principles without reservation and if your spirit is conscious, lend me your auspicious guidance.

## ZIEGFELD FOLLY GIRLS' SHOCK.

### BEAUTY DOCTOR'S CHOICE.

A long gasp of astonishment has gone up from the Ziegfeld "Follies" girls at the discovery that Dr. Marvin Pechner, a bachelor, who for 25 years has been the official "family doctor" to successions of these world-famed beauties, each more lovely than the last and has remained adamant to all their manifold attractions, has suddenly married, his bride being a plump little widow, having no connection with the stage.

Dr. Pechner is both wealthy and popular, and having the advantage of attending both matinee and evening performances week after week and season after season, could have had his choice, it is declared, of almost any of these modern Venuses.

MARRIAGES WITH PEERS.

Some of these beauties have deigned to marry peers or millionaires rich beyond the dreams of avarice, but for others archdukes and even Princes of the blood royal have sighed in vain.

Yet these girls, the acknowledged cream of the world's beauty, and past-mistresses in dancing, singing, and other accomplishments, including manners have set their caps in vain at Dr. Pechner, and now he has married a merry widow who admits that she is incapable of securing even a "walking-on" part in an obscure provincial music hall.

Dr. Pechner's explanaton of his action is almost as astonishing as his unexpected marriage.

"My wife is not more beautiful in my eyes than those I have to examine professionally," he states in his remarkable confession.

"My patients are the most beautiful woman in the world. They know it, I know it, and my wife knows I know it.

"WORKS OF ARTS."

"I admire the 'Follies' girls as much as any one, but more as works of arts than as some one I should like to marry and take home.

"A doctor knows that a perfectly, healthy woman should have curves, and if she has not he cannot help thinking of as a 'case' which suggests his professional work. I cannot imagine wanting to marry a 'case.'

"Mrs. Pechner may not perhaps possess, for example, the ideal columnar neck of average 'Follies' girl, but she owns, on the other hand, the prettiest pair of tonsils I have ever seen, and I do not expect to have to look down throat professionally.

"Her metabolism, again, is perfect her glands are right, and her pulse and blood pressure are normal.

"You can read all this in her complexion, her eye, her movements when she walks, and all beauty, they say, is in the eye of the beholder. These, at all events, are the things, in a doctor's eye.

"I do not care for the boyish streamline figures of to-day, but I have nothing against the 'Follies' girl."

Several "Follies" girls, when invited to comment on the doctor's daring confesion, preferred to maintain a dignified silence except to wish him good luck.

One streamline Venus, however, so far unbent as to hazard the explanation that Dr. Pechner resembled the champagne salesmen of former days, who became so tired of their vintage wines that they took to drinking beer.

Mrs. Pechner, meanwhile, is congratulating herself as being the luckiest woman in the world in more senses than one.

"Could there ever be a wife with less fear of future jealously than I?" she asks.

"Every other wife, no matter how loyal and true her husband may have been in the past, must wonder when she looks in the glass what may happen if he should meet some prettier and younger woman.

"I think I must be the only wife in the world who knows that in such a contingency, nothing will happen. My husband, you see, has done nothing but meet such women for 25 years.

## INSINUATION AGAINST LABOUR LEADERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some persons are now busy circulating news about the Labour leaders' heavy commitment in the 'Share Sattas,' and holding them responsible for prolonging the strike. How this news was let out, was up till now a mystery. But I have now got a little clue which will throw some light on the origin of this mischievous news.

It must be remembered that the news was first designed with a view to create a stir among the strikers but this motive was defeated. Mr. Jagjivan Ujamsi connected with the Share Bazar once called certain Labour leader. So also did Mr. Shroff, President of the Share Brokers' Association. These people took about two to three hours and their discussion covered not only the contentious points in the present strike, but also the whole range of mill industry. When these two men were seen going to the above-named gentlemen some interested person thought—or was made to think—that he got a trump card! And lo, next morning Labour leaders were exposed, not by a definite statement but by spreading rumours. Since the Labour leaders were seen moving about in the Share Bazar vicinity they must have heavy commitments in the Stock Exchange!

The first part of the rumour was correct, firstly because the two Labour leaders went to see the above mentioned gentlemen, and secondly because they are found in the vicinity as they off and on go to the Advocate Press Building situate opposite to the Share Bazar. But if this was to be interpreted as speculating in mill shares, then every person going across the Foras Road will be assigned intentions other than real.

This much about the origin of the mischief and this explanation will serve the public to realise what it should.

As for the speculation I understand the President of the Share Brokers' Association has finished examining the accounts of certain brokers whose names were given as having entered the transactions of these leaders. I do not know what Mr. Shroff, the President, actually found—whether he found heavy transactions by Labour leaders or he found some other persons carrying on heavy Forward 'Sattas' as Bears. Let us expect some authentic information about this. Meanwhile, my little enquiry has revealed to me some startling facts which are bound to do discredit to others than the Labour leaders. But I must wait till the "Open Season" is chanted.—Yours, etc.,

ONE-WHO-KNOWS.

## CONDONATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa Indian Congress sends me the following cable:

"Would-be condonees who were unable to leave India by the last boat may cable Comasia (telegraphic address of Commissioner of Asiatics), Pretoria intention of applying for condonation giving registration domicile or identity certificate number before thirtieth September. Please give wide newspaper publicity throughout India."

This cable was sent to the press as soon as it was received. Only those who are covered by the scheme published in these columns may cable the particulars asked. I would strongly dissuade others from spending good money uselessly.

## FOREIGN PROPAGANDA AND SAROJINI DEVI.

I am no believer in foreign propaganda as it is commonly understood i.e., in the sense of establishing an agency or even sending peripatetic deputations. But the foreign propaganda that Sarojini Devi would carry on during her tour in the West would be the propaganda that would tell more than anything that could be done by an established agency whose very existence would be unknown to the indifferent and would be ignored by those whose opinion would matter to us. Not so India's Nightingale. She is known to the West. She would compel a hearing wherever she goes. She adds to her great eloquence and greater poetry a delicate sense of the true diplomacy that knows what to say and when to say it and that knows how to say the truth without hurting. We have every reason to expect much from her mission to the West. With the instinct of a gentlewoman she has gone with the resolution not to enter upon a direct refutation of Miss Mayo's insolent libel. Her presence and her exposition of what India is and means to her would be a complete answer to all the untruth that has been dinned into the ready ears of the American public by agencies whose one aim is to belittle India and all that is Indian.

## FAIR-PLAY FOR THE DOCTORS.

### "A THANKLESS JOB"

Anyone who considers the question for a moment will probably agree that to-day, as always, there is an undercurrent of prejudice against the medical profession (writes Andrew Soutar in the "Sunday Pictorial"). But let us try to be fair and examine, calmly the conditions under which the doctor works.

We have enwrapped the profession with so many fallacies, notions, surrounded it with so many fantastic notions, that it is almost heresy to regard its members as ordinary human beings.

To the average lay mind, the doctor is either a god or a groundling. He is revered or he is despised. We seldom accord him the privilege of being "one of us."

Perhaps, if we were better acquainted with the difficulties under which he labours and the material rewards that are his, we should ask, in pity: "Who would be a doctor?"

A MALIGNED PROFESSION.

There is no profession so maligned, so subject to injustice, so loved and so wronged as the medical.

The public hugs the strangest of fallacies about the doctor, and the Medical Council—an oligarchic body that seems to recognise no authority save its own—doesn't help to disillusion it.

For instance if a plumber were called out in the middle of the night to mend a broken water pipe he might demand treble fees or refuse to go, and the public would insist that his attitude was perfectly justifiable.

If a doctor refused to turn out to attend a drunken husband who had reached delirium tremens, he would be anathomatised by the public and probably lose a large number of patients.

And yet the doctor is not compelled by law to attend anyone, be it night or day. Without being unduly sentimental, it may be advanced that the strongest claim on him is that of humanity.

Does the public give him credit for that? Seldom. Is the public as human in its attitude towards him when he is placed in the pillory?

The tailor and the doctor are about the last of the creditors we choose to pay, but the tailor can find redress in the County Court. So can the doctor, it may be argued. But he dare not. It would do him incalculable harm.

Always, it appears to be taken for granted that the doctor is a well-to-do man. The truth is that the majority of general practitioners are mentally tortured daily by the problem of how to pay their way.

Yet public opinion insists that they hall be well-dressed, keep a car even if they have to drive it themselves, and preserve or live up to the reputation attached upon them that they are supermen and unacquainted with poverty.

Pick up the official journals of the profession and you may read of house surgeons—"must be operative surgeons"—being advertised for at a salary of £3 per week with board. The scavenger who collects the contents of the dustbin earns £4.

THE FEMALE TERROR.

Any doctor will tell you that a woman is more inured to pain a man; her fortitude under the most acute forms of suffering is amazing. And any general practitioner will tell you—if you can induce him to speak on the subject—that the woman patient is his greatest menace.

If substantiation of the statement is necessary, it is found in the fact that 99 per cent. of doctors are insured against such contingencies as blackmail or actions brought by irresponsible patients.

The male hypochondriac is nuisance to the doctor; the female is a terror. Vanity plays havoc with the moral fibre of some women patients. They seem to prey on the privilege of the doctor—the entering of the home when the husband is away.

They appear to reason that whatever they may do can be attributed to their illness and forgiven in consequences.

It is this vanity in the woman that keeps a doctor waiting in the drawing-room until the supposedly enfeebled patient has "made up" her complexion and arranged an attractive picture of herself in bed.

There are few professions so liable to blackmail. The "woman scorned" may develop malicious antipathy. And cases are not infrequent in which the doctor's bill is evaded by the simple and despicable expedient of formulating charges against him.

It is reasoned—such is the frailty of human nature—that he will prefer to drop the claim rather than court publicity.

If a layman were called upon to deputise for a doctor for one week he would never cease to pay homage to the doctor. He would extol his moral courage; he would marvel at his patience; he would never cease to be mystified by the fact that he manages to subsist!

The high-minded, high-principled general practitioner has more difficulties to contend with than the layman can possibly imagine. These come, as already suggested, from the vanity of the patient.

VULNERABLE PROFESSION.

Listen to the little City man as he recounts in the train how his wife has undergone an operation at the hands of Sir So-and-so. He isn't thinking of her pain so much as his own importance when he adds: "It cost me two hundred guineas, but I told the doctor to get me the best brains in Harley-street."

All the same he is secretly annoyed with the doctor who suggested the specialist and never ceases to wonder "how much he got out of it?" The clergyman and the doctor have one vulnerability in common.

When a clergyman makes a slip—no matter how simple—it is magnified tenfold.

When a doctor is brought before a coroner and frankly admits that he did not respond to an urgent call, he is invariably subjected to humiliating abuse and he must not offend the dignity of the Court by replying with the freedom of a free citizen.

How dare he refused to go out in the middle of the night even if he had worked twenty-two hours of the twenty-four? If it were an accident he would be entitled to a fee of 10s 6d., he might have to give half that amount to the police officer who summoned him, but—how dare he refuse to go?

## BUILDING A STRONG NAVY FOR CHINA

### CHIANG-KAI-SHEK'S PLAN

The creation of a big modern navy, aggregating 600,000 tons, within ten years is the latest starting plan of the Nationalist Government as revealed by Chiang Kai-shek, generalissimo of the forces, at the launching of the small gunboat Sienning at the Kiangnan Dock here in mail week.

The launching marks the resumption by China of naval building after an interval of 17 years and other gunboats, destined of coastal and the Yangtse service, will be launched shortly.

Chiang Kai-shek told the naval officers that the emancipation of the country depends entirely on elevating China to a first-class Power and the building of a strong navy.

While Chiang addressed the officers a seaplane flew over the city scattering leaflets aimed to awaken public support for the new building programme.

China's present navy consists of 40,000 tons of obsolete shipping.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.